

# The LONDON MAGAZINE:



Or, GENTLEMAN'S *Monthly Intelligencer.*

For MARCH, 1748.

To be Continued. (Price Six-Pence each Month.)

Containing, (*Greater Variety, and more in Quantity, than any Monthly Book of the same Price.*)

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| <p>I. The JOURNAL of a Learned and Political CLUB, &amp;c. continued: Containing the Speeches made in it, on the Question relating to the Insuring of French Ships.</p> <p>II. A curious Dissertation on Birds of Passage, by Mr. Catesby, F. R. S.</p> <p>III. A Story from the French History.</p> <p>IV. Objections to Mr. Wainman's <i>New System</i> of the World.</p> <p>V. How the Distemper among the Cattle has been propagated, with the Means of preventing it.</p> <p>VI. Dr. Mead's Opinion of the Manner of Infection.</p> <p>VII. Our Almanacks defended, as to the Time of keeping <i>Easter</i>.</p> <p>VIII. Extracts from the Journals, &amp;c.</p> <p>IX. Letter from Mr. Rob. Lucas to his Brother the Rev. Mr. Rich. Lucas, F. R. S. concerning some Medicines good for the Stone.</p> <p>X. Questions in Surveying and Navigation, with two Answers to a surveying Question.</p> <p>XI. Abstract of the <i>Mechanical Practice of Physick</i>, continued.</p> | <p>XII. <i>Humphry Gubbins's Letter to John Trot-Plaid, Esq;</i></p> <p>XIII. Present State of <i>Gibraltar</i>.</p> <p>XIV. Colleges and Halls in <i>Cambridge</i>.</p> <p>XV. A Description of <i>Middlesex</i>.</p> <p>XVI. A Relation of the Attack of the great French Convoy near <i>Bergen-op-Zuom</i>.</p> <p>XVII. The dreadful Fire in <i>Cornhill</i>.</p> <p>XVIII. POETRY: The Hoop-petticoat, <i>Canto II.</i> the Landskip, a rural Ode; occasioned by the Insolvent Debtors Bill; on the Death of a beloved Son; the Prayer of <i>Henry IV. of France</i>; on Musick; on Friend <i>Chum Rowly's Tobacco-Pipe</i>; a new Song set to Musick, &amp;c.</p> <p>XIX. The MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER: Malefactors executed; Acts passed; French Ships taken, &amp;c. &amp;c. &amp;c.</p> <p>XX. Promotions, Marriages and Births, Deaths, Bankrupts.</p> <p>XXI. Prices of Stocks for each Day.</p> <p>XXII. Monthly Bill of Mortality.</p> <p>XXIII. FOREIGN AFFAIRS.</p> <p>XXIV. Catalogue of Books.</p> |
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With a MAP of the County of MIDDLESEX, drawn from an actual Survey.

MULTUM IN PARVO.

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Of whom may be had, compleat Sets from the Beginning to this Time, neatly Bound, or Stitch'd, or any single Month to complete Sets.

# C O N T E N T S.

<p><b>C</b>OPY of a Letter from Mr. Robert Lucas, to his Brother, the Rev. Mr. Richard Lucas, F. R. S. concerning the Relief he found in the Stone from the Use of <i>Alicant</i> Soap and Lime-Water 99</p> <p>Of Irresolution in a State 100</p> <p>A Story from the <i>French</i> History <i>ibid.</i></p> <p>Style of the <i>Jacobites</i> Journal alter'd 101</p> <p>To the Hon. the House of Commons, on occasion of the Insolvent Debtors Bill 102</p> <p>On Musick <i>ibid.</i></p> <p>Description of <i>Middlesex</i> 101, &amp;c.</p> <p>The JOURNAL of a Learned and Political CLUB, &amp;c. continued 105—112</p> <p>DEBATE on the Question relating to the Insuring of <i>French</i> Ships <i>ibid.</i></p> <p>A SPEECH against it 105</p> <p>That it is aiding and corresponding with the King's Enemies <i>ibid.</i></p> <p>That it tends greatly to promote the <i>French</i> Commerce 106</p> <p>That our Advantage from this Trade is not to be compared with that we should reap by prohibiting it 107</p> <p>A SPEECH on the other Side <i>ibid.</i> E.</p> <p>History of our Conduct with regard to the <i>Irish</i> Trade, and how we promoted the <i>French</i> Commerce and Manufactures thereby 108, 109</p> <p>Our bad Policy with Regard to <i>Spain</i> 110</p> <p>The Advantage to the Nation from the Insurance Trade <i>ibid.</i></p> <p>That we should transfer it to the <i>French</i> by prohibiting it 111</p> <p>The Suspicion of our Insurers giving Intelligence to the <i>French</i>, of the Stations of our Men of War and Privateers, considered 112</p> <p>A Question in Surveying 113</p> <p>A Question in Navigation <i>ibid.</i></p> <p>Solution of a Question in Surveying <i>ibid.</i></p> <p>Another Solution 114</p> <p>Of Birds of Passage, whither, and how they remove, and the Reason of these their Migrations: By Mr. Carestry, F. R. S. 114—119</p> <p>Objections to Mr. Wainman's <i>New System</i> of the World 119</p> <p>Our Almanacks defended as to the Time of keeping <i>Easter</i> <i>ibid.</i> E.</p> <p>How the Distemper among the Cattle has been propagated, with the Means of preventing it 120</p> <p>The Song, by a Gentleman of Exeter College, &amp;c. shall be in our next. — The two Epitaphs that were sent us we think too ludicrous for Things of a serious Nature. — We have received several Questions, Paradoxes, &amp;c. which shall be taken Notice of in our next. — We thank S. G. for his further Favours; but desire a Line or two from him immediately, to let us know how we may direct a Letter to him; having something of Importance to communicate, with regard to what he has been so kind as to promise.</p>	<p>Dr. Mead's Opinion of the Manner of Infection 120 G, 121</p> <p>Abstract of the <i>Mechanical Practice of Physick</i>, continued 121—125</p> <p>A Change of Air necessary to the Cure of Diseases 121, 122</p> <p>Project of an artificial Atmosphere for this Purpose 123, 124</p> <p>An Account of the Colleges and Halls of the University of Cambridge 125—128</p> <p>The present State of <i>Gibraltar</i> 128</p> <p>Extract of the Prince of <i>Wolfenbuttle's</i> Letter to the Duke of Cumberland 129</p> <p>The Prince of <i>Brunswick's</i> Relation of the Attack of the great <i>French</i> Convoy near <i>Bergen-op-Zoom</i>, by the Troops of the Allies 130</p> <p>List of the <i>French</i> who were made Prisoners of War 131 D.</p> <p>POETRY. A new Song, set to Musick 132</p> <p>The Hoop-Petticoat, an Heroi-comical Poem, Canto II. 133</p> <p>On Friend Chum Rowly's Tobacco-Pipe 134</p> <p>The Landskip, a Rural Ode <i>ibid.</i></p> <p>On the Death of Mr. R. K. 135</p> <p>The Prayer of Henry IV. K. of France, paraphras'd - 136</p> <p>To <i>Porcupinus Pelagius</i>, on his humorous Poems <i>ibid.</i></p> <p><i>Humphry Gubbins's</i> Letter to <i>John Trattle</i>, Esq; 137</p> <p>THE MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER 138</p> <p>Several of the Enemies Ships taken <i>ibid.</i></p> <p>Claims for the Heret. Jurisdic't. in <i>Scotland</i>, reduc'd by the Court of Session <i>ibid.</i></p> <p><i>Bibbie</i> condemn'd and executed for robbing the <i>Chester</i> Mail 139</p> <p>Meeting of the Convocation <i>ibid.</i></p> <p>General Court of the Bank <i>ibid.</i></p> <p>Malefactors executed <i>ibid.</i></p> <p>An Account of the dreadful Fire in <i>Cornhill</i> 139, 140</p> <p>Acts pass'd 139</p> <p>Marriages and Births 140</p> <p>Deaths <i>ibid.</i></p> <p>Ecclesiastical Preferments 141</p> <p>Promotions Civil and Military <i>ibid.</i></p> <p>Prices of Stocks; Wind, Weather 142</p> <p>Monthly Bill of Mortality <i>ibid.</i></p> <p>FOREIGN AFFAIRS 143</p> <p>A Catalogue of Books 144</p>
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T H O M A S A S T L E Y, BOOKSELLER,

Removed, the 21<sup>st</sup> of March last, to his House over-against the Royal Exchange in Cornhill,  
Which was consumed in the late dreadful Fire,

**B**EGS Leave to acquaint his Friends, that, during the Time his House is rebuilding, he proposes to Buy and Sell, by Commission, all Sorts of Government Securities, Bank, South-Sea and India Stocks and Bonds, Navy and Victualling Bills: And to transact all other Business of a Broker. To be heard of, at present, at the *Amsterdam* Coffee-House behind the Royal Exchange.



T H E  
L O N D O N M A G A Z I N E .

M A R C H , 1748.

*Copy of a Letter from Mr. Robert Lucas, to his Brother, the Rev. Mr. Richard Lucas, F. R. S. concerning some alleviating Medicines used by him under several Fits of the Stone, and the Reasons of his expecting from them a perfect Cure. From the Philosoph. Transact. N<sup>o</sup>. 483.*

*Dear Brother,*



HAVE now the Satisfaction to acquaint you, that by God's Blessing upon the Means his Providence directed me to the Use of, I am so far recovered of my Distemper, (no other than the Stone) that I have not the least Doubt of being quite free from it in a little Time. I am continually voiding Stones all broken, white on the Outside, without much Pain. I can now walk twice as fast as I could three Weeks since, without Uneasiness; nay, I rode the other Day at once, 24 measured Miles, trotting most Part of it, without Pain, or Change of Urine; in one Word, I can be as certain of the dissolving Power of my Medicines, as I can be without seeing the Dissolution.

Dr. Morgan advised me to drink a Pint of Lime-Water every Day. Colonel Morgan and his Lady coming on a Visit, advised me to take 4 Pills of *Alicant* Soap, Morning and Evening; upon which I resolved to add the Soap Pills to the Use of  
March, 1748.

the Lime Water, only, instead of the Quantity proposed, I took between 20 and 30 a Day, amounting to near an Ounce, which I thought I might safely do, well knowing that Mrs. Stephens's Prescription amounted to almost 3 Ounces of Soap, besides other Ingredients: Afterwards I found in an Extract from Dr. *Whytt*'s Treatise about dissolving the Stone in human Bodies, the Prescription of the very Medicine I used, only a Quart, or 3 Pints of Lime-Water, instead of a Pint; upon which I doubled my Quantity.

I have since borrowed the Treatise myself, and would earnestly recommend the Reading of it to every Person troubled with that Distemper. The Experience the Doctor has had of the real Effect of this Prescription in this Distemper, joined with the many Experiments I have found of the dissolving Power of Lime-Water and Soap, gave me great Satisfaction.

I have used, with great Success, Stone-Lime newly calcin'd; but by those Experiments it should seem, that the dissolving Power of Lime-Water, made of Oyster Shells, is almost double to that of Lime-Stone.

There are two good Qualities attending these Remedies; the first is, That they are cheap, easily come at, and prepared by one's self. Secondly, That they may be safely used for a long Time, without Danger to Health, I can vouch by my own Experience; for a Quart of Lime-  
Water

Water and an Ounce of Soap, has never given me the least nauseating Lowness of Spirits or Abatement of Appetite; and I think I was never better in Health than I am now.

My Motive for being so particular in this Affair, is a Desire to be instrumental, by your Means, of giving Ease to others in so unhappy a Condition; being firmly persuaded, that what has already so far reliev'd me, will, if prescribed, dissolve Stones of greater Magnitude than I suppose mine to be.

*From the Remembrancer, March 5.*

**P**ERSEVERANCE is either meritorious or otherwise, according as the Purpose of it is good or bad, and the Conduct discreet or desperate: In a righteous Cause, and under the Direction of Reason, it assumes the Name of Constancy, and is numbered among the Virtues: But when pressed into the Service of Iniquity, and goaded on by Rashness and Folly, it is called Obstinacy, and can lead to nothing but Ruin. Irresolution, on the other Hand, is no longer serviceable, or even justifiable, than while Deliberation holds the Balance of Reason, and till Judgment pronounces which Scale has the Over-Weight: For if Judgment does not follow Deliberation, Weakness, Perplexity, and Timidity certainly do; and when these once manifest themselves in the Affairs of a Government, such a Government can neither maintain its Rank abroad, nor command Reverence at home: For as Irresolution never fails to produce Inconsistency, Inconsistency is ever at Variance with itself, and by disabling its own Efforts, justly exposes itself to Censure and Contempt.

Thus far, perhaps, all Men are of a Mind: For while Propositions are neutral, Parties of all Sorts are willing enough to adopt them; but then we are not to expect the same Ingenuity from them, when they find themselves involved in the Application.

The fatal Irresolution and Inconsistency here discoursed of, are understood to make no inconsiderable Part of the Calamities of the present Times: And those who cannot deny the Fact, will, nevertheless, be disgusted to see it brought in Charge against themselves.

When it was agreed in the C—b—t, (as appears by the S— from the T—) that *some of the Terms* proposed on the Part of France, were such as could not be approved, it was certainly the Opinion at that Hour, that a ruinous War was a less Evil than a ruinous Peace: On the contrary, when one of the Principal of that very *Junto*, in a more publick Place, uncovered his Parent-Country, and was assisted by his Underlings to expose her Nakedness to the whole World, it was to be understood, that, in their Opinion, a ruinous Peace was to be held a less Evil than a ruinous War.

*From the Westminster Journal, March 12.*

**D**OCTOR Davenant gives us the following remarkable Passage from the French History, to shew what fatal Accidents Profusion may bring upon a State.

“When the Duke of Guise was press'd by the Council of 16 to take Arms, and begin the Rebellion, being at *Soissons*, *Belieure* was sent thither to him, by whom he returned his Submission to Henry III. with certain Terms he insisted upon, not unreasonable, which the Cabinet approved; and *Belieure* was ordered to write the Duke Word, that he was kept at *Paris* by Business for 3 Days, at the End of which he would be with him, and bring Credentials and ample Conditions: But, says *Mizeray*, in the royal Coffers, from whence so many Millions had issued out to enrich Minions, there could not be then found 25 Crowns to defray the Expence of an Express; so the Letter was sent by the common

mon Post. The 3 Days expired, and Things being not ready, *Believers* press'd the King to be gone, suspecting some extravagant Sally from the Duke's Impatience. The King, however, kept him still, and ordered him to write a second Time A to keep the Duke in Hand. Again the 25 Crowns could not be found, and this Letter also was sent by the common Post. Upon this *Guise*, tho' both Letters came to Hand, went to *Paris*, came into the Presence in a triumphant Manner, and afterwards besieged *Henry* in his own Palace. This Insolence was not forgiven; he was murdered at *Blois*, and his Murder drew on that of the King himself. 'Twas then said, that had the Letters been delivered into his proper Hands, by an express Messenger from the King, his Disobedience had remained without Excuse, and he had not presumed to approach the Court with such an Ostentation of his Strength. Till then the Wound was not wide, Matters were not incapable of being re- D conciled, all might have been made up, and those horrid Murthers, and a long Civil War that followed, had been prevented.

This Instance, says the Doctor, shews a Government may be so shaken by Male-Administration, that E the smallest Incident will suffice to overturn it, and that there may be a certain Period in Disorder, beyond which there is no proceeding any further; since *France*, which for 14 Years had endured the immoderate Profusions of this Prince, was brought F to the very Brink of Ruin for the Want of such a trifling Sum as 25 Crowns."

It would be thought strange in such an Age as this, when Millions Sterling are more commonly raised than Millions of Livres were in G the Days of the *French King Henry III.* (that is, in the Days of good Q. *Elizabeth* of *England*) if any great publick Misfortune was to

happen for Want of a much larger Sum than 25 Crowns. But we have heard of more modern Times, when a Minister, upon quitting his Office, hath so carefully swept the Exchequer, that for the single Six-pence which was left in it, for the Use of the State, we were obliged to the Wear of that Piece, which had reduced it to a Size capable of slipping into a Chink, and lying there concealed. Credit there was, indeed, to furnish this Repository afresh. If B that had been lost, might not a Government, under such Circumstances, have been said not to be worth a Shilling? It would not have had Money enough to pay a Porter from the *Cockpit* to the *Royal Exchange*, much less a Courier, to ride as far as from C *London* to *Oxford*, which is about the Distance of *Paris* from *Soissons*. And the Knowledge of this, and that there was no Security for any new Loan, would not have encouraged the lowest Instrument to lend so much as his Labour. For that must have D been the Case of the *French Court*, or the Courier might have been sent, tho' there was not in the Treasury 25 Crowns in ready Money.

I N the *Jacobite's Journal*, of the 26th, the Author proposes to lay E down his Character of *Jacobite*, and to deal no longer in Ridicule; and speaking of the Designs of the Party, and of the antiministerial Writers, whom he considers as *Jacobites* in Disguise, he says: To treat such Men and such Measures in a ludicrous Manner, or to consider a serious Design of setting the Nation on Fire, in order to scramble something out of the Flames, as a Jest, must surely be thought very absurd and foolish: Here therefore I lay down my Character of *Jacobite*; tho' I shall still retain the Name of the Paper, as it is design'd for the Use of that Party; and tho' they are not to be ridiculed out of their Folly, I hope still to be able to reason them into Sense.

*The following Verses having been imperfectly printed in the News-Papers, are here given correct.*

*To the Honourable the HOUSE of COMMONS,  
on Occasion of the INSOLVENT DEBTORS  
Bill.*

By Mr. LOCKMAN.

MERCY's the darling attribute of  
heaven:

Forgive, as you may hope to be forgiven.

Touch'd by this thought, O hear the  
debtor's cry!

And on his misery cast a pitying eye.

Stretch'd on the ground, behold him vent  
his grief, [relief;

Half starv'd, half naked; begging quick

His wife, sad partner of his bitter woe,

Wiping away his tears, as swift they flow;

His helpless infants (each soft comfort fled)

With hands uplifted, sobbing loud for bread.

Pierc'd by a double jav'lin (hunger! cold!)

Scarce were their suff'rings in a volume told.

Since such the picture, undisguis'd by art,

It sure must strongly move a generous heart.

Reflect that NATURE, parent of us all,

Indulg'd, for common use, this fruitful ball;

That in her views, impartial, unconfin'd,

She show'rs down gifts, to cherish all

mankind. [protest;

'Tis own'd, some debtors stand as fiends

Who, foes to man, deem honesty a jest;

And who, to gratify a soul desire, [fire:

Wou'd nations drown, or set the world on

To such th' extremes of punishment are due,

But shall the many suffer, for the few?

Too oft the worthiest men, whom as-  
fluence blest,

Shall, by a turn of fortune, be distressed;

If these, imprison'd, will give up their whole,

What more wou'd creditors?—their blood!  
their soul!

How hard's their fate, which liberty  
denies, [prize!

That crown of blessings! Britons noblest

How lessens industry throughout the land,

Restrain'd the harass'd debtor's wither'd  
hand!

Enough, alas! the sword hath swept away,

O let not thousands fall the goaler's prey!

They (FATHERS) must, if you relief deny:

Hear then the suppliants!—free them, or  
they die. [sing;

So, in your ceaseless praise, shall myriads  
Bless the patricians, and adore the KING.

On MUSIC.

MUSICK! thou siren, sweet, prevail-  
ing art,

To soften into warmth each melting heart!

By thee inspired, softest numbers flow,

To thee the theme, to thee the lines I owe:

Soon as thy trembling strings enchant the  
room,

My budding fancy opens into bloom;

My feeble judgment ripen'd seems to blow,  
While crowding thoughts intense for action  
glow.

Parent of smiling peace! persuasive sound,  
To check the swelling threat, and rising  
frown!

To stop the voice of anger, to remove,

And soften every passion into love.

A When Orpheus strings the harp, the pow-  
erful stroke

Can soften steel, or bend the knotty oak;

The listening trees obey th' inviting sound,

While every beast nods approbation round;

The hungry lion, tho' in quest of prey,

And swiftest currents stop to hear him play.

B When echoing drums and trumpets from  
afar [war,

In deepest tenours speak th' approaching

The threatening sounds awake the hero's  
breast,

His valour by each glowing nerve confess'd;

See, warm resentment sparkle on his brow,

In every feature courage seems to glow;

Rous'd by the heartening shouts, he pants  
for fame,

His flashing eyeballs scorn of death proclaim.

What sweetness in the poet's fertile lines!

How much just harmony his thought refines!

What mystick powers, when with easiest  
flow, [slow!

The softened numbers all their charms be-

How many unpolish'd hints be wrought  
sublime,

D When dress'd in richest tropes and easy rhyme!

Those lines, where sense and harmony co-  
here, [ear.

The mind embellish, while they please the

Hail! generous patron of the lover's fire,

When Phyllis sings, or Anna sweeps the lyre!

What grace display'd! what conqu'ring  
charms are shown!

When Chloe to thy warblings adds her own:

E The pleading note warms every sparkling  
vein,

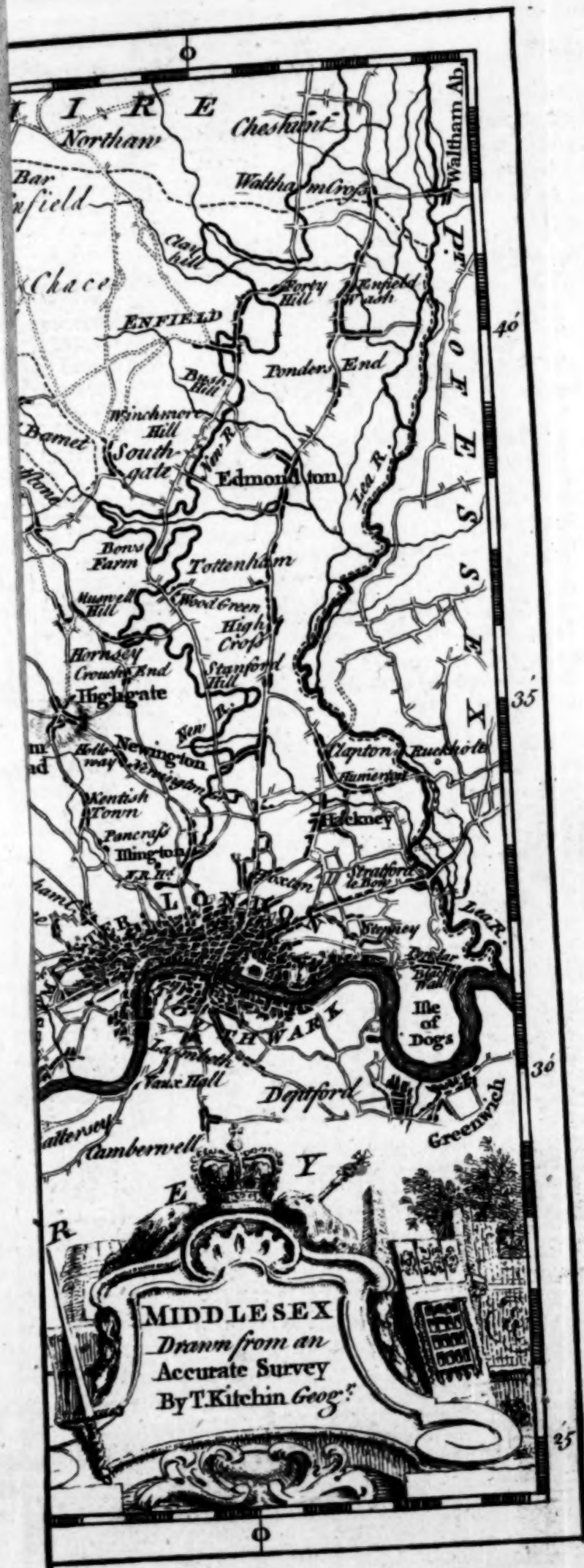
And into raptures rears the drooping swain:

Who can withstand her sweet, bewitching art,

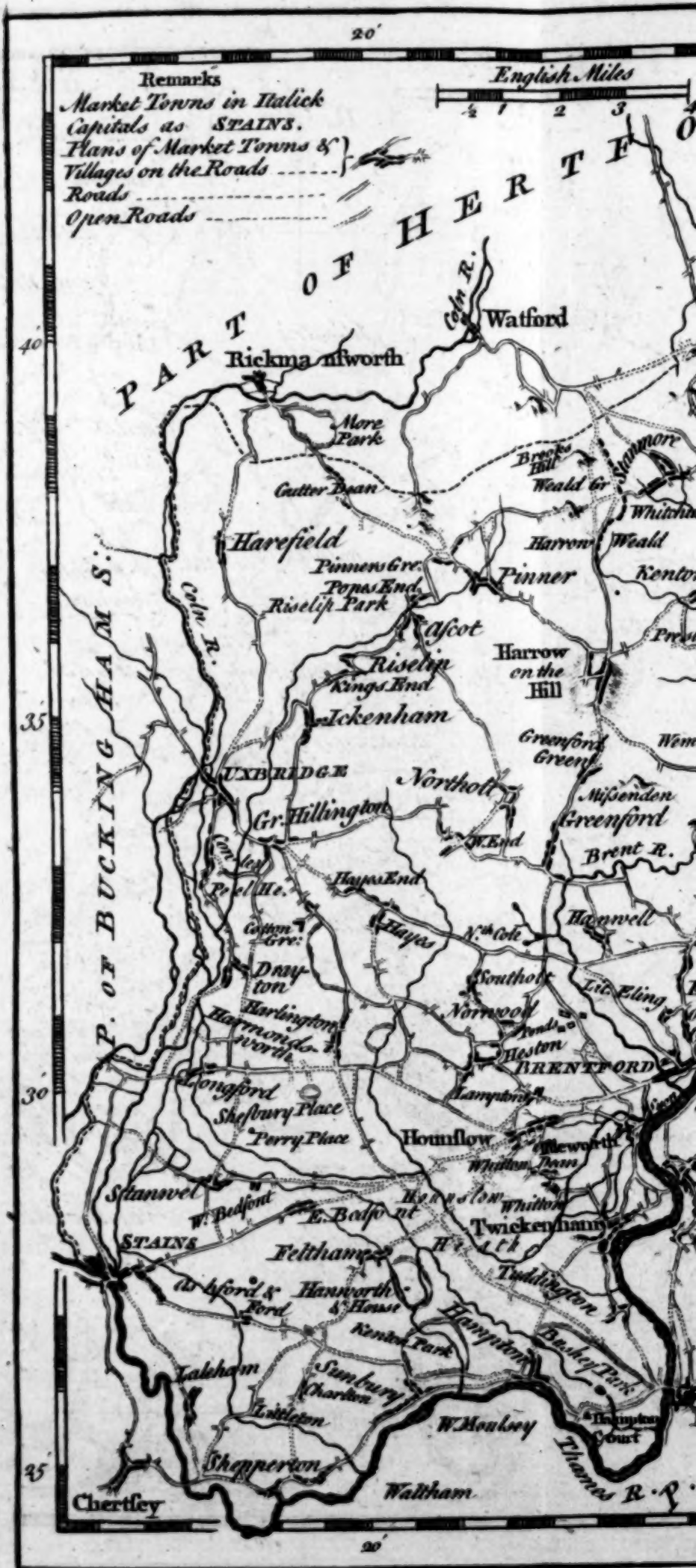
Who, while she strikes the strings, en-  
[flames the heart?

*A Description of the County of MID-  
DLESEX.*

F MIDDLESEX, which had its  
Name from the Middle Sax-  
ons, has Buckinghamshire on the W.  
from which it is parted by the River  
Colne and the Shire-Ditch, Hertford-  
shire on the N. Essex on the E. from  
which it is separated by the River  
Lea, and the Thames on the S.  
G which divides it from Surrey and  
Part of Kent. Its greatest Length  
from E. to W. is about 20 Miles,  
and



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Middle Sax-  
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and Breadth from N. to S. about 16. Its Circumference is 81 Miles, 'tis divided into 7 Hundreds, contains about 247000 Acres, above 100,000 Houses, the Number increasing continually, 2 Cities, 73 Parishes, besides those in the said Cities, and 5 A Market Towns. It sends 8 Members to Parliament, viz. 2 for the County, 4 for *London*, and 2 for *Westminster*. Tho' one of the smallest Counties, 'tis by much the most considerable, as being the Seat of the Metropolis, and Residence of the Government. The Air is very healthful, and the Soil generally fruitful, abounding with Pasture and Grain of all Kinds. The City of *London* affords such Plenty of Manure, and the Conveniency of Carriage is so great, that this County C may in a Manner be reckon'd a Garden, and the richest and most profitable Ground in *Britain*. The Cities are,

1. *London*, the Metropolis of the whole Kingdom. It lies in  $51^{\circ} 32' N.$  Lat. the Longitude not reckon'd, D because it is made the first Meridian. 'Tis admirably well situated upon a gentle rising Bank, in a wholesome Soil, mix'd with Gravel and Sand, upon the famous River *Thames*. If we reckon with it *Westminster* and *Southwark*, which are contiguous to it, from *Lime-House* to the End of *Totbill-Street*, are 7 Miles and  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; and from the End of *Blackmore-Street* to the End of *Shoreditch*, 2 Miles and  $\frac{1}{2}$ . It is a County of itself, and enjoys many great Privileges. Two Sheriffs for *London* and *Middlesex* are annually chosen F by the Liverymen, who, tho' they are both of them Sheriffs of *London*, yet both together make but one Sheriff of *Middlesex*. This great City is govern'd by a Lord Mayor, 26 Aldermen from the 26 Wards, into which the City is divided, and 230 Common-Council Men. The Lord Mayor has also Jurisdiction in the Borough of *Southwark*, and on the River *Thames*, from *Yenlet* and the Mouth of the *Medway* East-

ward, as far as *Colne-Ditch*, above *Stanes-Bridge*, Westward. There are 97 Parishes within the Walls, 17 in the Liberties without, besides 14 Out-Parishes in *Middlesex*. The Cathedral Church of *St. Paul's*, which was rebuilt by our famous Architect *Sir Christopher Wren*, is one of the largest, stateliest, and most beautiful Structures in the World. Other publick Buildings are, the *Tower*; the famous Pillar called the *Monument*, erected in Memory of the dreadful Fire in 1666, when the greatest Part of the City was laid in Ashes; the *Royal Exchange*; the *Guild-Hall*, where the Business of the City is transacted; *London-Bridge*, which makes a long Street, with Houses built on each Side; the *Bank*, *East-India*, and *South-Sea* Houses; the Halls of the several Companies, some of them very magnificent; the Hospitals of *St. Bartholomew*, *Christ-Church*, *Bridewell* and *Bethlem*, &c. &c. A particular Description of which, and other Matters relating to this noble City, is beside our Purpose, as it wou'd require a large Volume. Let it suffice only to say, that its Trade and Commerce are wonderful, and that it is one of the largest, wealthiest and most populous Cities in the World.

2. *Westminster*, whose Liberties are contiguous to those of *London*, is very large, and, including its Liberties, reaches from *Temple-Bar* to *Totbill-Fields*. It is under the Jurisdiction of the Dean and Chapter, who have both Civil and Ecclesiastical Power; but since the Reformation, the Management of the Civil Part is in the Hands of Laymen, chosen or confirm'd by the Dean and Chapter, viz. an High-Steward, usually one of the Prime Nobility, an Under-Steward, and an High-Bailiff, who returns the 2 Representatives for the City in Parliament. Here are also 14 Burgesses, 7 for the City and 7 for the Liberties, whose Office is much like that of the Aldermen of *London*. In the City and Liberties are

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Villages and other chief Places of Note are, *Hampton-Court*, near a Village called *Hampton*, 12 Miles S. W. from *London*. It was founded by Cardinal *Wolsey*, and fell to the Crown upon his incurring the Guilt of High-Treason; it was enlarg'd and finish'd by *Henry VIII.* and has been so improv'd by *K. William* and *Q. Mary*, and since their Time, that it is now one of the best, most magnificent, and commodious Palaces in *Europe*: And the Furniture, Hangings, Paintings, Gardens, &c. are every way answerable to it.—*Twickenham*, N. E. of *Hampton-Court*, is

a large handsome Village, pleasantly situated on the Banks of the *Thames*, and noted for the Houses of many Persons of Quality.—*Isleworth*, above a Mile N. is a Village of much the same Nature.—*Sion-House*, a Mile E. formerly a Monastery, now a noble Palace belonging to the D. of *Somerset*.—*Hammer-smith*, 3 Miles E. of *Brentford*, a large Village with many Gentlemens Seats in and about it.—*Chiswick*, to the W. is a Village of much the same Nature.—*Fulham*, S. of *Hammer-smith*, chiefly noted for a Palace belonging to the Bp. of *London*.—*Chelsea*, 2 Miles E. of *Fulham*, chiefly remarkable for its noble College or Hospital for old and lame Soldiers.—*Kensington*, about a Mile N. particularly noted for its Royal Palace on the Edge of *Hyde-Park*.—*Acton*, a pretty Village on a Hill, 4 Miles N. W. of *Kensington*.—*Harrow*, about 6 Miles N. W. of *Acton*, stands on the highest Hill in the County.—*Hampstead*, near 7 Miles E. stands on a pleasant Hill, with a Heath about it, from whence there is a charming Prospect of *London* and the adjacent Country.—*Highgate*, another pleasant Village on a Hill, 2 Miles E. from *Hampstead*.—*Hornsey*, about a Mile E. of *Highgate*.—*Tottenham*, about 5 Miles N. from *London*.—*Edmonton*, 2 Miles farther N.—*South-Gate*, a very pleasant Village on *Enfield Chase*.—*Islington*, a large and populous Village, about  $\frac{1}{2}$  a Mile N. from *London*.—*Stoke-Newington*, a pleasant Village to the N. E.—*Hackney*, about 2 Miles F and  $\frac{1}{2}$  N. E. from *London*, is reckon'd the most populous Country Parish in *England*, and has more Gentlemen that keep their Coaches than any other Town. Indeed, many of the Villages near *London* may vie with Towns, if not with some Cities.—*Stepney*, about a Mile E. from *London*, is a large Village, and very populous.—*Bow*, about 3 Miles E. from *London*, has many Gentlemens Seats, and a Stone Bridge over the *Lea*, leading into *Essex*.

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**W**HEN we take a View of the Behaviour and Actions of Mankind; not only in this but all other Countries, we cannot help being surprized at finding, how much their Understandings are blinded and their Judgments biased by self Interest. This general Reflection I have been led into, by considering a most enormous Grievance which this Nation has laboured under, ever since the Beginning of the *French War*, and a Grievance which, if not redressed, may render the War perpetual. The Grievance I mean, Sir, is the Liberty many of our People take to correspond with the King's Enemies, and to procure or grant Insurances upon their Ships. By the 25th of *Edward III*d; and by the constant Practice since that Time; it is declared High-Treason to aid the King's Enemies either within or without the Realm; and his Majesty, in his Declaration of War against *France*, expressly forbids us to hold any Correspondence or Communication with the Subjects of the *French King*. Notwithstanding these express Prohibitions by Statute, by Custom, and by the King's Proclamation, yet ever since the War began, the Merchants in *England* have continued to correspond with the Merchants in *France*; and to pro-

cure or grant them Insurances upon their Ships, by Means of which the latter have been enabled to continue their Trade and Commerce, and the former have been obliged to remit large Sums of Money yearly to *France*; which has enabled our Enemies, and will enable them for ever, to continue the War against us.

If this, Sir, be not aiding the King's Enemies, I do not know what is; and if we had neither Law, Custom, nor Proclamation against it, I should think that Conscience itself would prevent the Practice; for, I am very sure, that, if the Case were considered fully and impartially, every Man's Conscience would direct him to think it highly criminal, to aid or assist the Enemies of his Country. But by this Practice, the Factor who receives the Commission to insure, the Office-Keeper or Broker who procures the Insurance, and the Insurer who underwrites the Policy, receives each a trifling private Advantage, and this private Advantage either blinds their Understandings or misleads their Judgment, so as to prevent their perceiving that they thereby do an Injury to their Country, and are guilty of High-Treason against their Sovereign.

I say High-Treason, Sir, for it is so, I think, in Law, as well as in *Foro Conscientiae*. Our Merchants, I know, who carry on this Practice, are far from considering it in this Light. They consider it only as an innocent Correspondence which is beneficial to their Country, by preserving to us a profitable Branch of Trade, and which gives no Advantage or Assistance to the Enemy, but what they might procure from other Countries, if we should refuse to let them have it in this. But I hope, they will grant, that a cheap, easy, and secure Access to Insurance upon Ship-

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March; 1748.

Shipping is a great Encouragement to Commerce, because it encourages Men of small Capitals, to enter into it, and enables them to continue in it, even after their Ships happen to have the Misfortune of being taken or lost. If there were no such Thing as Insurance: If every Merchant concerned in a Ship or Cargo, were to bear his own Loss, upon her being taken or lost, no Man of a small Capital would ever become a Merchant, or engage in Commerce, or if he did, he would probably be ruined by the first Misfortune of this Kind he met with; because, in order to make the proper Advantage of a seasonable Piece of Intelligence, communicated to him by his foreign Correspondent, a Merchant is often obliged to load Goods to a great Value on board of one Ship, which without Insurance, would ruin him, in Case that Ship should be lost or taken by the Enemy: Whereas, when the Whole is insured, he only loses the Advantage of that Voyage; and as he is not obliged to communicate his Intelligence to his Insurers, he may perhaps, by a second Adventure, make the most of his Intelligence, before the Opportunity be entirely lost.

Insurance therefore, Sir, must be allowed to be of such Consequence to Commerce, that without a cheap, easy and secure Access to Insurance, no Nation can ever acquire, or long preserve an extensive Commerce; and if we consider the Circumstances of the Kingdom of *France*, we must conclude, that without an extensive Commerce, they can never long carry on any War by Land or Sea. As to all the Necessaries and Luxuries of Life, *France*, I shall admit, is as fertile a Country as any in *Europe*; but it has no Mines of Gold or Silver, nor does it produce any Quantity of those Commodities that are necessary for providing or recruiting its Magazines with the

Implements and Stores of War, either by Land or Sea. All these it must acquire by its Commerce, and consequently, if we can put an End to the *French* Commerce, we shall soon disable that ambitious Nation from carrying on either an offensive or defensive War.

As these Circumstances, Sir, were known to us at the Beginning of the War, might not common Prudence have suggested, that the most effectual Method we could take for bringing the War to a happy and speedy Conclusion, was to take every Method we could think of for putting an End to the *French* Commerce? And was there any Method more obvious than that of depriving the *French* Merchants, as much as we could, of any Access to Insurance upon their Shipping? Our Merchants, 'tis true, will say, that if we had prohibited, or should we now prohibit their Insuring in *England*, they will either set up Offices of Insurance of their own, or they will find Insurances in *Holland*, or some other Part of *Europe*, so that by such a Prohibition we shall do them no Prejudice, and we shall deprive our own Country of a very beneficial Branch of Commerce. But does not the great Business they have in that Way carried on here, notwithstanding the War, demonstrate, that the Insurance they meet with here is either at a cheaper Rate, or more secure, than what they can meet with either at home, or in any other Part of *Europe*? Does not this evidently shew, that by preventing their meeting with any Insurances here, we shall very much distress, if not altogether ruin their Commerce? From Experience we know, that an Opinion prevails generally among the Merchants in *France*, that they cannot depend upon any Insurances but those they meet with in *England*. This Opinion has long prevailed among them, and even supposing this to be but a popular Prejudice, yet as such Prejudices, after being

being once rivetted, are not easily or speedily removed, we may conclude, that if we should prevent their meeting with any Insurances here, it would force many of the *French* Merchants out of Trade, and make them resolved to live upon what they had acquired, rather than risk being ruined by trusting to a bad Insurance.

It is therefore, I think, Sir, evident to a Demonstration, that by prohibiting the Insuring of any *French* Ships, or Goods on *French* Bottoms, we shall bring an immediate Distress upon the whole *French* Commerce, and a Distress too from which they cannot soon or easily recover: Nay, I am convinced, they will find it impossible to recover during the War, which will of Course render it necessary for them to agree to reasonable Terms of Peace, notwithstanding the Success they have lately met with by the Superiority of their Armies in *Flanders*. Then, Sir, as to the Injury we may do ourselves by putting an End to a beneficial Branch of our Commerce, I shall grant, that very large Sums of Money are remitted here yearly from *France*, for paying the Premiums upon Insurance; but this is in a great Measure but an imaginary Advantage; for all those Sums, except a mere Trifle, when compared with our Expence in supporting the War, must be sent back again to *France*, for making good the Damage sustained by their Merchants upon those Ships that are insured here, and afterwards lost at Sea, or taken or destroyed by our Ships of War. Therefore, the Loss which the Nation may sustain by being deprived of this Trade, cannot, I think, be of any Weight, when compared with the Advantages we shall reap by bringing the whole *French* Commerce into immediate Distress. And if no *French* Ship were insured here in *England*, perhaps our Cruizers and Privateers might meet with more

Prizes at Sea; for tho' I shall not suppose, yet there is Reason to suspect, that some of our Insurers may give Intelligence to their Correspondents in *France*, so far as they can learn, of the Stations and Course both of our Cruizers and Privateers; because in this Age, when publick Spirit is at so low an Ebb, I am afraid, we have not many amongst us that would chuse to lose 1000*l.* rather than prevent their Country's getting 10000*l.*

I hope, Sir, I have now convinced every Gentleman, that this Correspondence between his Majesty's Subjects and the Subjects of the *French* King about Insurances ought to be entirely cut off; and since his Majesty's Proclamation has not been found to be effectual for this Purpose: Since the Duty which every Man owes to his Country, has in this Respect been disregarded, I think, some new Law ought to be made, for enforcing his Majesty's Proclamation, and thereby putting an immediate Stop to this pernicious Practice.

*The next Speech I shall give you was that made by Quintus Mucius, Arm. which was to this Effect:*

Mr. President,

S I R,

ALTHO' I have very little Hopes of succeeding in an Opposition to what the Hon. Gentleman has proposed, yet as I have the Honour of a Seat in this Assembly, I think the Duty I owe to my Country obliges me to give my Sentiments openly and freely upon the Subject, because I see, we are about to do what we have before often done upon like Occasions: We are going to make a Regulation under popular Pretences, which, in my Opinion, will ruin a very beneficial Branch of Trade we are now in Possession of, I may say, without a Rival, and will transfer it to our greatest Rival and most dan-

gerous

Serous Enemy. This, I say, Sir, we have often done before, of which I could give a Multitude of Instances, but shall mention only a few, in order to shew how cautious we ought to be of making any new Regulations or Prohibitions with Respect to Trade, however plausible the Pretences may be that are offered for inducing our Approbation.

In the Reign of *Charles II.* our landed Gentlemen, especially those in the *West*, found that the Produce of their Estates, such as Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Butter and Cheese, was very much lowered in its Price, by the Importation of such Commodities, especially from *Ireland*. Tho' it is the general Interest of every Country where there is any Trade or Manufacture, to have the Price of these Commodities as cheap as possible, because it lessens the Price of Labour, and consequently enables them to undersell their Rivals at every foreign Market, yet the imaginary private Interest of our landed Gentlemen prevailed, in Spite of the Court, over the general Interest of the Country, and a Law was made for prohibiting the Importation of all such Commodities. I say, Sir, the imaginary Interest of the landed Gentlemen; for it is certainly their real Interest to encourage by all possible Means the Trade, Manufactures, and Commerce of their Country; but this is a future distant Interest, which strikes very few Men so strongly as that which is present; and therefore the present imaginary Interest then prevailed over that which was real, but future. What was the Consequence? As to Black Cattle and Swine, the *Irish* being thus prevented from importing them into *England*, where formerly they were fattened up and killed, the Breeders of such Cattle and Swine were forced to fatten them up themselves, to salt what they could not find Vent for at home, and to sell their Salt-Beef and Pork, as well as their Butter and Cheese to

the *French*, who were then just beginning to set up Manufactures, and to plant their Sugar Colonies, neither of which they could so easily or so soon have done, had they not been supplied with these Provisions from *Ireland*.

This was, Sir, the fatal Consequence of our wise Regulation with respect to *Irish* Black Cattle, Swine, Butter and Cheese; but with respect to Sheep the Consequence was still more fatal; for the *Irish* being thus prevented from bringing their Sheep to *England*, and being unable to make any Thing of them when killed at home, or to send them dead or alive to any foreign Market, they kept them running in their Sheep Walks, and increasing in Number every Year, merely for the Sake of the Wool, by which that Commodity was rendered much cheaper in *Ireland* than it was in *England*, which produced two Consequences fatal to our Trade and Manufactures; for, first, by the Cheapness of Wool in *Ireland* great Quantities of it were stolen away to *France*, notwithstanding the utmost we could do to prevent it, and sold there as cheap, as the same Commodity could be sold in *England*, which laid the first and chief Foundation of all their woollen Manufactures; and, 2dly, by the Cheapness of Wool in *Ireland*, the People there were enabled to set up woollen Manufactures of their own, which soon came to vye with those of *England*, so that our Merchants found themselves rival'd and undersold at all foreign Markets by the *Irish*, which led us into the committing of another most egregious Solecism in our Politicks with Regard to Trade.

As I have said, Sir, the Merchants who exported our woollen Manufactures, soon found themselves rival'd and undersold at most foreign Markets by the *Irish*. This obliged them to endeavour to beat down the Price of our Manufactures here at Home, and the Reason they assign-

assigned for so doing, was their being undersold by the *Irish* abroad, which of Course raised a popular Clamour against allowing the *Irish* to export any woollen Manufactures. As every Set of Tradesmen, and indeed every particular Tradesman, would be glad to have a Monopoly of what he deals in, it was no Way surprising to hear such a Clamour raised among our Manufacturers, and unthinking People here at home; and if we could by a Law prevent every Nation in the World, from carrying on any woollen Manufactures, I shall grant, that it would have been right to have prohibited the Exportation of woollen Manufactures from *Ireland*; but as we cannot by a Law prevent other Nations from being our Rivals in this Manufacture, as well as every other; as we can no Way do this, but by enabling our own People to work up and sell their Manufactures cheaper, than the same Sort of Manufactures can be work'd up and sold in any other Country, instead of prohibiting the Exportation of any woollen Manufactures from *Ireland*, we should have thought only on Methods for rendering the Materials and Labour in *England*, as cheap as they were in *Ireland*; and the first and most obvious Method for this Purpose was, to have repealed that Law, which prohibited the Importation of so many of the Necessaries of Life from *Ireland*.

But, Sir, instead of this, the popular Clamour prevailed, and in the Year 1699, a Law was passed for prohibiting the Exportation of any woollen Manufactures whatsoever out of *Ireland*, to any Place except *England* and *Wales*. Nay, even to *England* and *Wales* the Exportation was laid under such Restrictions, as made it almost impossible for the *Irish* to sell any of their woollen Manufactures except in their own Country, the Consequence of which was of Course, that many of their Manu-

facturers, both Masters and Servants, were obliged to seek for Employment in foreign Countries, and most of them went to *France*, which established the woollen Manufactures of that Kingdom, and increased the clandestine Exportation of Wool from *Ireland* to *France*; so that in a little Time the *French* made sufficient for their own Consumption, and by a new Solecism in our Politicks, we soon opened for them a foreign Market; but before I explain myself upon this Head, I shall observe, that if we had, in the Year 1699, repealed the Law which prohibited the Importation of *Irish* Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Butter and Cheese, it would have enabled the Manufacturers in *England*, to work up and sell their Manufactures as cheap as the *Irish*, and both would have been sold so cheap at foreign Markets as would have greatly increased the Demand, which would have furnished Employment enough for all the Manufacturers both in *Ireland* and *England*, and would have rendered it impossible for the *French* to succeed in establishing a woollen Manufacture of any Kind, because the Cheapness of our coarse woollen Manufactures would have made them be run into *France*, and consumed there, in Spite of all the Measures their Government could have taken to prevent it; and every one knows, that Manufactories have in all Countries been first set up by the coarser Sort of Manufactures, consequently if we could have prevented the *French* from succeeding in any of the coarser Sort, we should have prevented their being ever able to manufacture any of the finer Sort, either for themselves or their Neighbours.

Thus, Sir, by endeavouring to keep up the Price of our own Manufactures, at the Expence of our Fellow-Subjects in *Ireland*, we enabled our most dangerous Enemies to succeed so far in setting up woollen Manu-

Manufactures, as to furnish themselves with what they wanted in that Way, and as I have said, we at last enabled them, by a new Solecism in our Politicks, with Regard to Trade, to become our Rivals at foreign Markets. What I mean, Sir, A is our Declaration of War against *Spain*, in 1702; for tho' we had sufficient Provocation at that Time for declaring War against *France*, the new King of *Spain*, whom we had acknowledged but the Year before, had given us no Provocation to declare War against him, and a Regard for our Trade with *Spain*, which had been always before of great Advantage to us, should have made us avoid being the first to declare War against that Kingdom. Till that Time *Spain* had always B been the chief Mart for our woollen Manufactures; but by thus rashly declaring War against them, we shut up in a great Measure, that Mart for the woollen Manufactures of *England*, and opened it for those of *France*; for tho' we were then wise enough not to prohibit Trade with *Spain*, notwithstanding the War we had declared, yet the War gave such an Interruption to our Commerce, and raised such an Aversion among the *Spaniards* against us, that by Degrees they were brought into the Custom of wearing *French* instead of *English* Manufactures.

I could mention many other Instances, Sir, where we have injured our own Trade, and promoted that of our most inveterate Enemy, by ill judged Regulations, or mistaken Politicks; but these, I hope, will be sufficient for shewing Gentlemen, how cautious they ought to be, when any new Regulation is proposed with Respect to Trade, especially a Regulation which may perhaps strip us of the only Branch of Trade we now enjoy without a Rival, and may very probably transfer it to our Enemies the *French*. I say, Sir, a Branch of Trade, which we now enjoy

without a Rival; for, I believe, there is a great deal more of the Insurance Business done now in *England*, than in all *Europe* besides. Not only the Nations we are in Amity with, but even our Enemies the *French* and *Spaniards* transact most of their Business of Insurance here at *London*; and I cannot think it any Crime in our Merchants to correspond with them on this Head, no more than it was in our Merchants to correspond about Trade, with the *Spanish* Merchants, during the whole Time of the War in Queen *Anne's* Reign. To carry on Trade for the mutual Benefit of both Nations, is not aiding and assisting the Enemy, nor is it such a Correspondence as was intended to be prohibited by his Majesty's Declaration of War, especially when it is such a Trade as must always leave a large Balance in ready Money here in *England*.

This Balance, I shall grant, Sir, may appear to be but a Trifle when compared with the Expence we are at in supporting the War, but the greater that Expence is, the more Money we are obliged to send out yearly on that Account; surely, the more cautious we ought to be of parting with any Branch of Trade, which certainly leaves a Balance here; and if we consider the great Profits made by the Insurer, the Profits made by the Broker or Office-keeper, the Profits made by the Factor, and the Profits made by our Dealers in Exchange, we cannot suppose this Balance to be such a Trifle, as the Hon. Gentleman seems inclined to represent it. For my own Part, I must suppose, that it amounts to a very large Sum annually, when I consider the vast Sums yearly insured here, upon *French* and *Spanish* Bottoms, both which I must take into the Account, because, I am of Opinion, that we shall lose both by this Regulation.

Never-

Nevertheless, Sir, however great I may think this Balance, however dangerous I may think the Regulation proposed, I should readily agree to it, could I think it certain, that the *French* Merchants would find it impossible to meet with good Insurers either at home, or in any other Part of *Europe*; but I am so far from thinking this certain, that I think the Certainty lies on the other Side. It is well known, that there is not a more enterprising, adventurous People in *Europe* than the *French* naturally are, nor a People that have a greater Itch for every Thing that looks like Gaming. Their having no publick Insurance Office, nor any Number of private Insurers, in *France*, does not proceed from a Want of rich Men who would be ready and willing to undertake this Business, but from the Difficulty they find at present to get any Employment in this Way. The *French* Merchants have been so long accustomed to our Shop, and have always found themselves so honourably dealt with, that they will not apply to any other, and will rather chuse to pay Commission here, than trust to any Office, or any private Insurer, among themselves. Therefore, while we admit them to insure here, it never will be in the Power even of the Government of *France*, to set up a publick Insurance Office, nor can any private Man there meet with Encouragement in this Way of Business. But I am convinced, that as soon as they hear of this Bill's being passed into a Law, a publick Office of Insurance will be erected at *Paris*, and Multitudes of rich Men there will undertake the Business, because after we have banished their Merchants from our Shop, they will apply to the Shops set up in their own Country, rather than to any foreign Shop, they have never been accustomed to.

What are we then to do by this Regulation? Why, Sir, we are to

strip ourselves of a most profitable Branch of Trade, and transfer it to the *French*, who could never have got hold of it, if it had not been for this our wise Regulation. And this will be the Effect not only as to Insurances upon *French* Ships, but in a very little Time as to the Insurances upon all the Ships of *Spain* and *Portugal*; for as the Correspondence between them and *Paris* is quicker and more certain, than the Correspondence between them and *London*, they will all apply to the Offices of Insurance at *Paris*, as soon as these Offices have come into a little Credit; and if a publick Office be set up there with a large Capital, their Capital will procure them Credit, as soon as the Office is opened.

Having thus, Sir, shewn how probable it is, that the *French* Merchants will find an easy and secure Access to Insurance at home, the very Moment we exclude them from it in *England*, I think, I have no Occasion to take Notice of the Advantages we shall reap by the Exclusion; for all those Advantages are founded upon a Supposition, that it will be impossible for them to find so cheap and so secure an Insurance at home, as they now find in *England*, which is a Supposition that, for the Reasons I have mentioned, cannot, I think, with any Reason be supposed; and if this should turn out to be the Case, as I am afraid it will, we shall strip ourselves of a Branch of Trade by which we now make a clear Profit, perhaps of several hundred thousand Pounds yearly, and transfer it to our most dangerous Rival; which is not, I am sure, a proper Method for bringing the War to a happy and speedy Conclusion.

Having mentioned the War, Sir, I must observe, that our Success at Sea this last Summer makes it more unnecessary for us to think of such a Regulation now, than it has been at any Time since the War began; and if Providence should favour us with

with the the same Success next Summer, we shall have no Occasion to prohibit Insurances upon *French* Ships, for it will raise the Price of Insurance so high, that no Man either in *France*, or any where else, will think of sending Goods by any such Ship. Before a Merchant sends out a Cargo, he always first sits down and computes, what Profit he may probably make by the Adventure out and home, and if the Insurance be so high, that no Profit he can expect will answer it, and something more for his own Trouble, and the Use of his Money, he will certainly resolve to send out no Cargo at all. Therefore, if by the Success of our Squadrons and Cruisers, we should be able to raise the Price of Insurance upon *French* Ships to such a Height, that no Trade can bear it, we shall much more effectually and more safely put an End to the *French* Commerce, at least in their own Ships, than we can do by this Regulation; and if they should fall upon any Way to carry on their Commerce in neutral Bottoms, this Regulation can no Way affect it. This we should attempt, this, I am very sure, our Ministers will do all that lies in their Power to effectuate; and therefore, I think, we should suspend agreeing to any such dangerous Regulation, till we have tried a little farther what can be done in this Way.

Before I sit down, Sir, I must take Notice of a Suspicion, not a Supposition, thrown out by the Hon. Gentleman, that some of our Insurers have given Intelligence to the *French*, of the Stations of our Men of War and Privateers, in order to prevent the *French* Ships on which they had insured coming in their Way. For my own Part, I never heard that any such Thing was suspected; but on the contrary I have heard, that some of the richest Prizes taken in this War, fell in-

to our Hands by Intelligence communicated by those employed to get Insurances upon them. To this I must add, that it is, in my Opinion, impossible for our Insurers to give Intelligence of the Stations either of our Cruisers or Privateers, because our Cruisers never know their Stations till they open their Orders at Sea, being, as I have heard, directed first to sail to, such a Station, and there to open their new Orders; and as to our Privateers, their Station is always left to the Direction of the Captain, who may change it as often as he will, and seldom goes out with any fixt Design, or if he does, he will, for his own Sake, as well as for the Sake of his Owners, let no one into the Secret.

I must therefore be of Opinion, Sir, that neither in this Respect, nor any other, our Insurers can do us any Prejudice if they would, nor can they, I think, give the *French* Commerce any Advantage, but such a one as the *French* Merchants may meet with at home, the Moment we exclude them from it here. How far the popular Clamour without Doors may prevail upon Gentlemen within, I do not know; but as I look upon the Expedient proposed as a very dangerous one, and as an Expedient that will certainly be attended with an Advantage to the *French* Trade and a Loss to our own; as, I hope, and not without just Grounds, that the Advance of the Premium will soon put an entire Stop to all *French* Insurances, here or any where else, and consequently to all the *French* Commerce in their own Shipping, I must be against what is proposed; and tho' I was sensible of its being at present a little unpopular to oppose such a Proposition, I thought, I was in Duty to my Country obliged to declare my Sentiments openly and freely upon the Subject.

[This DEBATE and JOURNAL to be continued in our next.]

## A QUESTION in SURVEYING.

**I**N surveying a certain triangular Field, from some casual Obstructions, I could only obtain the Measure of 3 Perpendiculars from the Angles to their opposite Sides; which were 15, 20, and 30 Poles. From hence are required the Sides and Area of the Field, together with the analytical and numerical Investigations thereof; as also, a general Method of constructing this Problem, and its Demonstration. *P. Q.*

## A QUESTION in NAVIGATION.

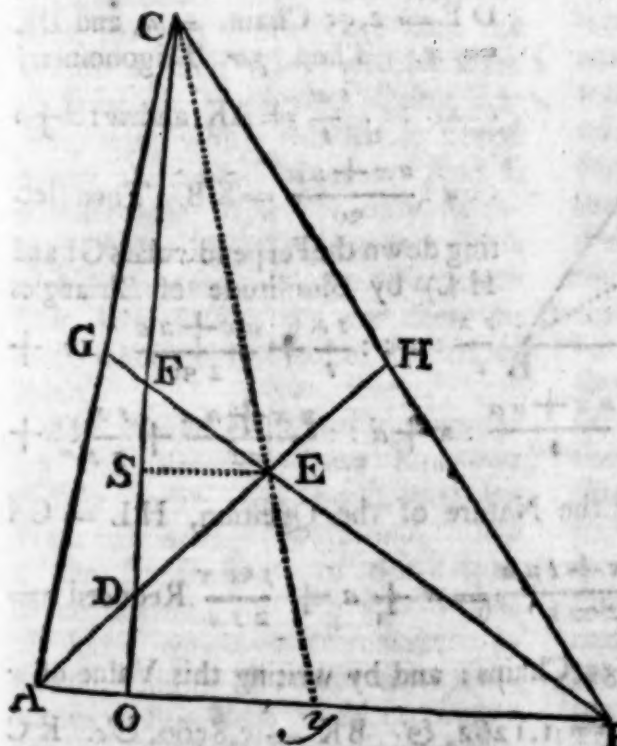
**C**Ruising off the Mouth of the Channel on May 17, 1747, for Want of a Meridian Observation, we were obliged to take two others in the Afternoon; by the first of which, we found the Sun's Height to be  $55^{\circ} 36'$ . And 26 Minutes after, we observed again, and found its Height to be  $53^{\circ} 17'$ . Hence I demand the Latitude of the Place, and Hour of the Day; with a general trigonometrical Method of constructing, and solving, all Problems of this Nature. *P. Q.*

S I R,

Feb. 13, 1747-8.

**B**E pleased to insert in your next Magazine, the following Solution to a Question proposed in your last, (p. 30.) and you'll oblige

Yours, &amp;c. STALBRIGIENSIS.



(1) From the given Sides of the Triangle (DEF) viz.  $DF = 2^{\text{ch.}} 55'$ ,  $DE = 2.22$ ,  $EF = 1.86$ ; which I call, 255, 222, 186; I find all the Angles ( $\angle DFE = 57.57.03$ ,  $\angle FED = 76.48.08$ ,  $\angle EDF = 45.14.49$ ) and the Perpendicular ( $ES = 157.6523$ .) From which Angles found, we have their Supplements.

(2) Since, by the Question, the Points (G, H) bisect their respective Sides, therefore the Point (E) where the Lines (AH, BG) intersect each other, is (by Statics) the Center of Gravity of the Triangle (ABC.) Consequently (CY) drawn

through the Center of Gravity, will bisect the Side (AB) in (Y.)

(3) By the Question, (CO) is perpendicular to (AB.) Wherefore, supposing (AB) any Quantity (v. g.) 1000; with that and the Angles in ( $\triangle AEB$ ) find (EB.) Then with (EB,  $YB = \frac{1}{2} AB$ , and  $\angle EBY$ ) find ( $\angle EYB = 106.23.59$ ) which will always be the same, whatever Quantity you suppose (AB) whence also we have ( $\angle OYC = 73.36.01$ .)

(4) It is demonstrated (in Statics) that ( $CE = \frac{2}{3}$  of  $CY$ .) And since (ES) is perpendicular to (CO) it must be parallel to (OY.) And therefore, by similar Triangles, ( $CO = \frac{2}{3}$  of  $OY$ .) But (ES) was found  $= 157.6523$ ; therefore, ( $OY = 236.4784$ .) With which and all the Angles of the right-angled Triangle (COY,) (CO will be found  $= 803.504$ , ( $CY = 837.56175$ ) and so ( $EY = 279.18725$ .) From (EY) with all the Angles in ( $\triangle YEB$ ) (YB) will be found  $= 348.98$ , whose Double  $= 697.96 = AB$ , one of the Sides required.

March 1748.

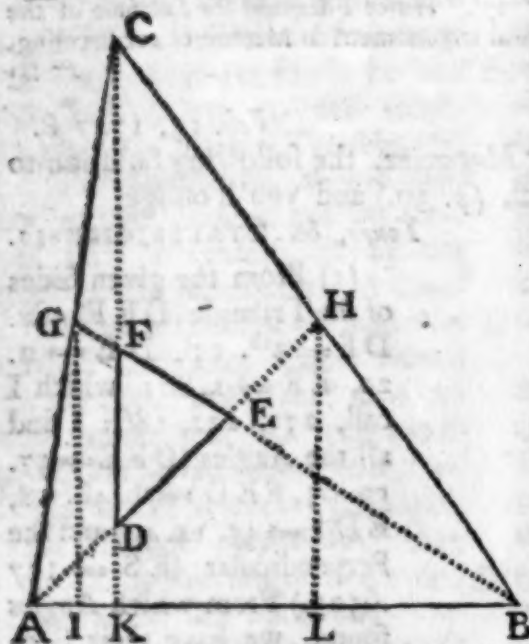
P

(5) From

(5) From  $(OB = OY + YB)$  and  $(OC)$  in the right-angled Triangle  $(COB)$  the Hypotenuse  $(CB)$  is found = 994. 1777; which is a second Side required. And in the right-angled Triangle  $(AOC)$  from  $(OC)$  and  $(AO = AY - OY)$   $(AC)$  is found = 811. 342; which was the third Side required.

*Another SOLUTION.*

**T**<sup>SIR,</sup>HE following is an Answer to the Surveyor's Question in your last Magazine, p. 30.



The Sides of the Fish-pond being given, the following Angles are found by Trigonometry, viz.  $FDE = ADK = 45^\circ, 15'$ ; let its Sine =  $s$ , and  $t$  its Co-sine; also the Angle  $DFE = 57^\circ, 57'$ , its Sine =  $u$ , and  $w$  its Co-sine. Let  $DF = 2,55$  Chains =  $a$ , and  $DK = x$ . Then per Trigonometry

$$t : x :: s : \frac{sx}{t} = AK, \text{ and } w : x + a$$

$$:: u : \frac{ux + ua}{w} = KB. \text{ Then (letting down the Perpendiculars } GI \text{ and } HL)$$

by Similitude of Triangles

$$\frac{sx}{t} : x :: \frac{sx}{t} + \frac{ux + ua}{2w} : x +$$

$$\frac{tux + tua}{2ws} = HL. \text{ Again } \frac{ux + ua}{w} : x + a :: \frac{ux + ua}{w} + \frac{sx}{2t} : x +$$

$$a + \frac{swx}{2tu} = GI. \text{ But by the Nature of the Question, } HL = GI$$

$$(\text{=} \frac{1}{2} KC.) \text{ Whence } x + \frac{tux + tua}{2ws} = x + a + \frac{swx}{2tu}. \text{ Reduced } x =$$

$$\frac{2tuwsa - t tua}{t tu - wws} = 1,11635 \text{ Chains; and by writing this Value of } x$$

in the Equations above  $AK = 1,1262$ , &c.  $BK = 5,8560$ , &c.  $KC = 8,03776$ : Whence the Sides required are  $AB = 6$  Chains 98,22 Links.

$AC = 8$  Chains 11,62 Links, and  $BC = 9$  Chains 94,47 Links. Q. E. I.

Portsmouth,

Feb. 20, 1748.

I am, Sir, your humble Servant,

JAMES TEREY.

*Of Birds of Passage, by Mr. Catelby, F. R. S.*

**T**HE Reports of these Birds lying torpid in Caverns and hollow Trees, and of their resting in the same State at the Bottom of deep Waters, are so ill attested, and absurd, that the bare Mention of

them is more than they deserve. Of much the like Stamp is a late broach'd Hypothesis, which sends them above our Atmosphere for a Passage to their Retreat; which to me seems as remote from Reason, as the Ethereal Region is from the Aereal; thro' which last Region I can-

cannot conceive any Obstruction to their Passage, when, by the Approach of our Winter, they find a Want of Food, and at the same Time are directed, by Instinct, to resort to some other Parts of the Globe, where they may find a fresh Supply. For the Want of Food seems to be the chief, if not the only, Reason of their Migration. And tho' Titmice and other small Birds abide here the whole Winter, and subsist on Insects, which they find torpid, or in a State of Mutation, in the Crevices of the Barks of Trees, and other their Winter-Recesses, yet most Birds of Passage, having tender Bills, are incapacitated for this Work; but then the Length of their Wings enables them to prey on numberless flying Insects, with which the Air is stored during the warm Months: And it is observable, that not only Swallows, but most other Summer Birds of Passage feed, on the Wing, on such-like Insects as are seen no more when cold Weather begins to come.

The various Conjectures concerning the Places whereto Birds of Passage retire, are occasioned by Want of ocular Testimony. But if the Immenseness of the Globe be considered, and the vast Tracts of Land which still remain unknown, unless to their own barbarous Inhabitants, it is no Wonder we are yet unacquainted with the Retreat of these itinerant Birds. If I may be allowed to offer my own Sentiments, I cannot but agree in the general Opinion of their passing to other Countries by the common natural Way of flying, with this additional Conjecture, *viz.* that the Places, to which they retire, lie probably in the same Latitude in the Southern Hemisphere as the Places from whence they depart; where the Seasons reverting, they may enjoy the like agreeable Temperature of Air.

It may be objected, that Places of the same Latitude in the Southern Hemisphere may be divided by too wide a Tract of Sea for them to pass over. But why then may not some other Parts of the Southern Hemisphere serve their Turn? This seems more reasonable to me, than that they should remain on our Side of the Northern Tropick; within a few Degrees of which, at the Winter Solstice, it is so cold, as frequently to produce Snow; which by dispersing such Insects as Birds, that feed upon the Wing, particularly the Swallow Kinds, subsist on, must make them perish inevitably, were they not to change their Quarters for those more favourable Climates, where a Continuance of warm Weather affords their natural and proper Food. This their Sagacity dictates to them, and is the apparent Cause of their periodical leaving us at the Approach of Winter, before Flies are so dissipated by Cold and Winds as to be found no longer in the Air; tho' they may with other Insects be met with in Holes and hidden Recesses, and serve to subsist other Birds of Passage.

What I infer from hence is, that as Swallows cannot continue and subsist so long in cold Seasons as other Birds of Passage, they are necessitated to visit us somewhat later, and to depart sooner: For tho' Nightingales, and other Birds of Passage, are not often seen or observed after they cease singing, yet I have frequently taken Notice of them in their solitary Coverts a Month after the Departure of Swallows. From these Reasons I therefore conclude, that Birds of Passage, particularly Swallows, are necessitated to pass the Tropick of Cancer; but how far more South, or to what Part of the Southern Hemisphere they go, remains unknown.

The Manner of their journeying

to their Southern Abode may vary, as the different Structure of their Bodies enables them to support themselves in the Air: Those Birds with short Wings, such as the Red-start, Black cap, &c. tho' they are incapable of such long Flights, and with so much Celerity, yet I can't see why they may not pass in the like Manner, but by gradual and slower Movements. Swallows and Cuckows may probably perform their Flight in half the Time; yet there seems no Necessity for a precipitate Passage, because every Day's Passage affords them Increase of Warmth, and a Continuance of Food a longer Time than is necessary for their Passage, were it to the same Latitude South as that from whence they came.

As Providence in many Instances has guided defenceless Animals to make use of the most necessary Means for their Security, why may not these, and other itinerant Birds, perform their long Journeys in the Night time, to conceal themselves from rapacious Birds, and other Dangers that Day-light exposes them to? Which nocturnal Travelling of Birds of Passage I have Reason to believe more than barely probable, from the following Observation.

Lying on the Deck of a Sloop on the North Side of *Cuba*, I, and the Company with me, heard 3 Nights successively Flights of Rice-Birds (their Notes being plainly distinguishable from others) passing over our Heads northerly, which is their direct Way from *Cuba*, and the Southern Continent of *America*, from whence they go to *Carolina* annually at the Time Rice begins to ripen; and, after growing fat with it, return South back again.

The Flight of Birds of Passage over the Seas has by some been consider'd as a Circumstance equally wonderful with other Stories concerning them; and especially in re-

gard to those with short Wings, among which Quails seem, by their Structure, little adapted for long Flights; nor are they ever seen to continue on the Wing for any Length of Time; and yet their Ability for such Flights cannot be doubted, from the Testimony of many. *Belonius*, in particular, reports, that he saw them in great Flights passing over and re-passing the *Mediterranean* Sea, at the Seasons and Times they visit and retire from us.

The same Sagacity that instructs them to change Climates, may also reasonably be thought to direct them, and other Birds of Passage, to the narrowest Part of our Channel, thereby to evade the Danger of passing a wide Sea; tho', by the many Instances I have seen of Birds driven Hundreds of Miles from any Land, there seems not that Necessity for their finding the Streights of *Calais*, as the shortest Passage to our Island, they being not unable to perform much longer Flights.

There are also Winter Birds of Passage, which arrive here in Autumn at the Time the Summer Birds depart, and go away in the Spring, when Summer Birds return. These however are but few; there being only four Sorts that I know of, *viz.* the Fieldfare, Redwing, Woodcock, and Snipe; which two last I have frequently known to continue the Summer here, and breed; so that the Fieldfare and Redwing seem to be the only Birds of Passage that constantly and unanimously leave us at the Approach of Summer, retiring to more Northern Parts of the Continent, where they breed, and remain the Summer, and at the Return of Winter are driven southerly from those frigid Climates in search of Food, which there the Ice and Snow deprives them of. There are many others, particularly of the Duck and wading Kind, that breed, and make their Summer Abode in desolate fenny Parts of our Island.

When

When the Severity of our Winter deprives them of their liquid Sustainance, Necessity obliges them to retire towards the Sea in numerous Flights, where in open brackish Waters they find Relief, and at the Approach of the Spring they retire to their Summer Recesses. But these cannot be included among those usually termed Birds of Passage.

Besides the different Kinds of Swallows, I know of but one Kind of European Bird that subsists in like manner by catching its Food on the Wing, and that is the *Caprimulgus* or Goat-sucker, the capacious Structure of whose Mouth and Gullet is formed to receive Insects of the larger Kinds, as *Scarabæi*, *Grillotalpæ*, &c. These are also Birds of Passage.

We have, 'tis hoped, made it pretty evident, that Summer Birds of Passage come to and depart from us at certain Seasons of the Year, merely for the Sake of a more agreeable Degree of Warmth, and a greater Plenty of Food; both which Advantages they procure by an alternate Change of Climate; but the Migration of Winter Birds of Passage, and particularly of Fieldfares and Redwings, is much more difficult to be accounted for, there being no such apparent Necessity, either on the Score of Food or Climate, for their Departure from us.

The Reason of their coming here in Winter is, 'tis highly probable, for the Sake of Food, and a more suitable Climate than that they leave behind them; but, in some severe cold Seasons, and when there is a Scarcity of Berries, they subsist here with Difficulty, and are even famished sometimes for Want of sufficient Food; yet what appears most unaccountable is, that such as have continued with us a whole Winter in Penury, and should, one would imagine, rejoice at our approaching Spring, and build their Nests, and couple, on the contrary all depart; as if that mild and pleasant Temperature, which delights

and cherishes most other Creatures, were disagreeable to them. We know the Places of their Summer Retirement to be *Sweden*, and some other Countries in that Latitude; but, as they would find those Countries too cold for their Reception, and probably destitute of Provision, were they to hasten directly thither when they depart from hence, they journey gradually, and prolong their Passage thro' the more moderate Countries of *Germany* and *Poland*, by which Means they don't arrive at those Northern Regions, adapted by Providence for their Summer Abode, and the Breeding of their Young, till the Severity of the Cold is so much abated as to render it pleasing to them, and Food may be there found. When they visit us again in Winter, their Return back is after the same Manner.

The Winter Food of these Birds being Berries, and particularly Haws, as a greater Abundance of them grow in this Island than can be supposed in the more Northern Regions, that may possibly be one great Allurement to bring them over hither: But the principal Reason inducing them to travel Southward is probably the Rigour and Severity of the Cold in those frigid Climes, which Nature therefore directs them to desert for such as are more temperate.

A *Swedish* Gentleman informed me some Years ago, that, observing the Use now made of quick-set Hedges in *England*, he sent some Plants of the white Thorn over to his own Country for the same Purposes; before which Time he assured me there were none of them in *Sweden*, which I mention, in Support of what was said above.

The Coming of these Birds to us may then pretty well be accounted for from the Reasons foregoing; but the Cause of their Departure from hence at the Time they leave us, is one of those Secrets in Nature which are not yet discover'd; for, should

should it be suggested, that they do not leave us till the Haws and Berries are all gone, and they are under a Necessity to seek for Food elsewhere, this would amount to little, unless it could be shown, that the Northern Regions to which they journey, can afford them a fresh Supply; which it is almost certain they cannot. And therefore, when first they go from us, they must either alter their Diet, or be in much Distress; but, as 'tis evident their Food in the Summer-Time must be of a different Kind than what they eat in Winter, 'tis most likely they change their Diet; and then one would imagine they should find Subsistence here in greater Plenty, and much sooner than in the colder Countries to which they fly.

In short, all we can be said to know of the Matter, ends in this Observation, That Providence has created a great Variety of Birds, and other Animals, with Constitutions and Inclinations adapted to their different Degrees of Heat and Cold in the several Climates of the World (whereby no Country is destitute of Inhabitants) and has given them Appetites for the Productions of such Countries, whose Temperature is suited to their Nature, as well as Knowledge and Abilities to seek and find them out: From which we may infer, that the Birds we have been mentioning could no more subsist in the sultry Climes of the *Molucca Isles*, than Birds of Paradise could in the frigid Regions of *Sweden* or *Lapland*.

Besides the migratory Birds already mention'd, which breed and remain the whole Summer, there are other Birds that arrive periodically at certain Places for the Sake of some Sort of Grain, or other Food, which, it may be supposed, their own Country is destitute of: These Birds, after no long Continuance, depart, and are no more seen till that Time twelve Months after; at which Time they return,

and so continue repeating these annual Visits, as has been already observed of the Rice-Bird, and Blue-Wing of *Carolina*. Tho' the secret Ways by which Instinct guides Birds, and other irrational Creatures, are a little known to us, yet the Causes of some of their Actions are apparent.

Analogous to the lucrative Searches of Man thro' distant Regions, Birds take distant Flights in Quest of Food; or what else is agreeable to their Nature; and when they discover some new Grain, or pleasing Food, they return and acquaint their Community therewith, and joining in numerous Flights, make annual Excursions to solace on this their exotick Food.

Since the Discovery of *America*, there have been introduced from *Europe* several Sorts of Grain, which were never before known in that Part of the World, and which not before some Length of Time were found out, and coveted by these migratory Birds. No Wonder this Grain should not be immediately known to Birds of distant Regions; for above half a Century passed from the Time of cultivating Wheat, Rice, and Barley, in *Virginia* and *Carolina*, before those Grains were found out and frequented by these foreign Birds, of which one has but lately made its first Appearance in *Virginia*, as my ingenious Friend Dr. *Mitchel* informs me, that he being in his Garden a Bird flew over his Head, which appeared with uncommon Lustre, and surpris'd him the more, not having seen the like Bird before. Mentioning this to some of his Neighbours, he was told by them, what afterwards was confirm'd to him by his own Observation, viz. that these exotick Birds had but within these few Years appeared in *Virginia*, and had never been observed there before.

They arrive annually at the Time that Wheat (the Fields of which they

they most frequent) is at a certain Degree of Maturity; and have constantly every Year from their first Appearance arrived about the same Time in numerous Flights. They have obtain'd the Name of *Wheat-Birds*.

To the Author of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

I HAVE waited hitherto, in Expectation of seeing Mr. Oglethorpe Wainman call'd upon by some of your learned Correspondents, to defend his *New System* of the World, (which you printed in your Magazine, for October last, p. [429.] But as none of your ingenious Readers have taken any Notice of it, I must beg leave, thro' your Magazine, to offer such Objections to his Hypothesis, as I think of the greatest Weight.

1st, I would willingly know what Mr. Wainman means by *People walking under the Earth*? As, according to the modern System, and the Laws of Attraction, there is no Upper nor Under, the Earth being global, and all Bodies tending to the Center thereof, according to the *Laws of Gravity*.

2dly, What he means by taking an Acre of Ground in a horizontal Level, walling it about, its growing as much Grass, Corn, &c. and as many Men standing on it, as if it were raised to two Acres by Measure. *Quere*, How does this prove that the Earth is not global?

3dly, How he proves his Assertion, of the Sun's being a small Body in Comparison to the Earth?

4thly, In Answer to his Proof of the Earth's having no Motion, from the perpendicular Ascent and Return of a Bullet; when we speak of the Earth's Motion, that of its Atmosphere, which reaches about 40 Miles high, is also included.

5thly, His Experiment relating to the Pole Star is false: That Star is well known to make a circular Re-

volution round the North Pole, of about 2° Semidiameter.

6thly, I should be glad to know by what Mountains, according to his Hypothesis, the Sun's Rays are shaded off from us in England; whether we are surrounded with Mountains to the N. N.E. and N. W. and whether their Heights are variable, as the Sun is seen much more Northerly in Summer than in Winter?

7thly, How can it be proved, that the Face of the Sun eclipses the Moon? Whereas it is evident at the Time of such Eclipses, that the Sun and Moon are directly in Opposition, or in two opposite Points of the Hemisphere.

8thly, If the Earth was flat, as Mr. Wainman supposes, then the Pole Star would be perceived in all Parts thereof; but our Mariners losing Sight of it when under the Equator, evidently proves the Earth to be round.

I am your constant Reader,

D Feb. 22, 1747-8.

P. 2.

To the Author of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

THE Rule in our Prayer Book to know when Easter happens, is as follows: Easter-day is always the first Sunday after the first full Moon which happens next after March 21; and if the full Moon happens on a Sunday, Easter-day is the Sunday following. Now this being the Rule established by the Authority of our Church, and the first full Moon after March 21, happening this Year on Saturday, April 2, at 4 o'Clock in the Afternoon, some People have fancied, that Easter-day should this Year be on Sunday, April 3, whereas by all our Almanacks, it is fixt on Sunday, April 10; from whence these People conclude, that either the Rule established by our Church, or our Almanacks, must be erroneous; but they do not consider,

sider, that the *Lunar Day* is computed from 12 o'Clock at Noon of the *Solar Day*, to 12 o'Clock at Noon the next Day, therefore the full Moon this Year happens on *Sunday, April 3*, and consequently, according to the Exception in the above Rule, *Easter-day* must be the *Sunday* following, which is *Sunday the 10th*, as fixt by our Almanacks. I am, yours,

ORTHODOX.

*How the Distemper among the Cattle has been propagated, with the Means of preventing it.*

AS the Distemper amongst the horned Cattle is certainly got into *Holderness*, and other Parts of the *East-Riding of Yorkshire*, it is incumbent on every one who wishes well to his Country, to offer his Mite, if he thinks it can be of any Use towards extirpating this Malady, which, if not done, may extirpate the finest Cattle in *Great Britain*. The Continuation and Progress of this Distemper, in my Opinion, seems chiefly owing to the People's not being sensible of the Manner how this Distemper is propagated; for, ignorant thereof, as soon as a Beast is infected, and becomes very bad, or dies, immediately the Neighbours flock in to comfort their Neighbours, or gratify their own Curiosity, not imagining they shall carry any Infection away, when, God knows, each Man in his Cloaths imbibes the Contagion, and infects the Beasts all over the Parish, and this Misfortune is owing to their Ignorance of what Nature the Contagion is. This Distemper, among the horned Cattle, was brought from *Africa* (the Source of the Plague, Small-Pox, this Distemper, and almost all malignant Distempers, from the Heat of that Climate) into *Italy* in 1735, during which Time it has travelled thro' *Sawitzerland, Poland, Germany, Holland*, and most Parts, and came into *Great Britain* in a raw Hide from *Holland*, and ap-

peared in *Essex* first, from whence it was carried into *Bedfordshire* (as I am credibly informed) by a Man (who had lost several Cows) desiring another Man to ride behind him, which he granted, for 4 or 5 Miles; the innocent benevolent Man, thinking no Harm, when he came amongst his Cattle, infected them all, and so it spread into *Bedfordshire*: And there is great Reason to suspect it came into the *East-Riding of Yorkshire* in the same Manner; for there has been a Prohibition, for some Time, of any Cattle coming either out of *Lincolnshire* over the *Humber*, or other Ferries, they having been guarded; but there was no hindering of Mens coming over, who, without doubt, have brought it in their Cloaths; for they say at *South-Cave*, it broke out by a *Lincolnshire* Butcher coming over to buy some fat Cattle; they have it not at *Brough*, the very Ferry he came over; I suppose he saw no Cattle there; and by the Manner of its Progress it cannot be in the Air, because, if it was, it must infect all those Towns in a direct Line, where the Wind shall blow from an infected Place; which it doth not, but on the high Road, skipping 10, 12, or 20 Miles, just as the Person with the infected Cloaths happens to alight, as the *Lincolnshire* Butcher, &c. Now in order to make the common People rightly understand their Danger, it is necessary to shew them whence that Danger arises; which is from imbibing the Infection in their Cloaths, and so unknowingly spreading it.

Dr. Mead, in his *Essay on the Plague*, gives indisputable Reasons why Contagion may be imbibed in Cloaths, therefore I can't use a greater Argument to prevail with People to use the necessary Precautions to prevent the Infection, than to transcribe something from his Essay in Relation to the Manner of Infection. He says, "If, as we have con-

conjectured, the Matter of Contagion be an active Substance, generated chiefly from animal Corruption, it is not hard to conceive how this may be lodged and preserved in soft porous Bodies, which are kept pressed together: We all know how long a Time Perfumes hold their Scent, if wrapt up in proper Coverings: And it is remarkable, that the strongest of these (like the Matter we are treating of) are mostly animal Juices, Musk, Civet, &c. And that the Substances, found most fit to keep them in, are the very same with those which are most apt to receive and communicate the Infection, as Furs, Feathers, Silk, Hair, Wool, Cotton, Flax, &c. the greatest of which are of the animal Kind. Nothing can indeed give us so just a Notion of Infection, and more clearly represent the Manner of it, than odoriferous Bodies; some of these do strangely revive the animal Spirits, others instantaneously depress and sink them: We may therefore conceive, that what active Particles emitted from any such Substances do, is in the same Manner done by pestiferous Bodies; so that Contagion is no more than the Effect of volatile offensive Matter drawn into the Body by our Smelling."

To make this Theory useful, let no body go near the Cattle but those who fodder and milk them, and let these People never go to them in the same Cloaths they go to Fairs and Markets in, but let them have Frocks made of Harding to be kept for that Purpose, having a Hat on Purpose, and a Wig on Purpose, or else tuck all their Hair up under a Linen Cap made for that Purpose.

By Way of Prevention, bleed all the Cattle, and put a Rowel under their Bellies, and take two large Handfuls of Rue, two of Sage, and two of Wormwood; chop them small, and boil them in 18 Quarts of Water for two Hours: strain it, and keep it for Use, giving each Beast a Pint and a

March, 1748.

Half 3 Times a Week, and either rub their Noses every Morning with Tar, or else, as a certain Nobleman of this *Riding* did, syringe their Noses and Mouths every Morning with Tar-Water; by which Method, and bleeding them, and letting no body come near but those who tended on them, he preserved his Cows, not far from *London*, when the Distemper raged all round him.

B *Abstract of the Mechanical Practice of PHYSICK, continued from p. 73.*

91. **A**S the Air operating by its variable Qualities upon the Blood in the Lungs, is the most general Cause of Diseases (N<sup>o</sup>. 88, 89, 90, &c.) so the Air, when changed and made to operate on the Blood in the Lungs, with Qualities contrary to those by which the Diseases were produced, is the only natural and perfect Method of curing them (N<sup>o</sup>. 9, 10, 11, 12, 61.) All which is confirmed by daily Experience and Facts, that by the Change of Air only, Diseases become certainly, safely and radically cured, which could never be effected without, by all the Assistance of Art and Medicines whatever. Thus, for Instance, if the Air of any Place be relatively too light, with respect to the constitutional Structure of the Organs of Respiration of any particular Person, upon his continuing in that Air, however healthfully constituted he may be in all other Respects, he will become necessarily diseased from this Cause alone. Now there is no other possible Cure for this Person, but a Change of Air, either by removing into some other Place or Country (which will suit with the Circumstances of but a few Persons only) where the Air is generally heavier, or to have the Air where he lives render'd heavier by Art, by such like Methods as are proposed in this Treatise. But if the Person's Disease be owing to the Air's being relatively

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too

too heavy, it must be changed for an Air that is lighter, either such by Nature or Art. If the Disease be the Effect of an Air relatively too warm, it must be chang'd for one more cold and temperate, such either by Nature or Art. If the Disease proceed from the Air being relatively too cold, the only Cure is an Air more warm, rendered such either by Nature or Art. If the Disease be the Effect of an Air too moist, it must be changed for an Air more dry and serene, such either by Nature or Art. If the Disease be occasion'd by the Air's being relatively too dry and cold, changing it for one more humid and warm is the only Cure. If the Disease be owing to the Air's being impregnated with Exhalations of any Kind, animal, vegetable, mineral, changing it for an Air pure, serene and perslated, and free from such Vapours and Effluvia, is the only Cure. And so for all other Alterations and Combinations of the Properties and Qualities of the Air, consider'd as operating either singly or jointly upon the Blood in the Lungs, and in any Degrees and Proportions. And thus we see, that as the Air is the general Parent and Cause of Diseases, so it becomes, when properly changed, and made to operate with Qualities contrary to those by which the Diseases were produced, the only natural certain Method of curing them. The same Method holds good universally, let the Disease proceed from what Cause soever (N<sup>o</sup> 10.) Thus if a Dropsy be owing to intemperate Drinking, the contrary Method, that is, Abstinence and Moderation, is the only Cure. If Diet of any Kind, either in Quantity or Quality, be the Cause of a Disease, there is no other Cure, but lessening the Quantity, or changing the Diet for one of contrary Qualities. If too great Exercise be the Cause of a Disease, less Exercise and more Rest is the only Cure. If too much Rest be the Cause of the Disease, more Exercise

is the only Cure. If any predominant Passion be the Cause of the Disease, endeavouring after a contrary Disposition, by avoiding the Occasions inciting thereto, is the only natural Cure. If too indolent a Temper from a Non-Exertion of the natural Passions be the Cause of a Disease, a due Exercise of the Passions, by encouraging the proper Incitements and Solicitations thereto, proves the only Cure. As this Rule and Method holds universally true, and is what all Physicians pursue in reasoning upon the Cause and Cure of Diseases, and as the variable Constitutions and Qualities of the Air are allowed by all to be the Cause of most Diseases; if any of the Faculty think the Principles false, which the Author proposes, namely, that changing the Properties and Qualities of the Air, and causing them to operate in such Degrees and Combinations as agree best with the constitutional Structure and Indications of the Body and Organs of Respiration, is the only natural Method for attaining all the good Effects resulting from the well proportion'd Operation of the Air, and for preventing and remedying all the ill Effects and Diseases, produced by its disproportionate Operation; it becomes incumbent on them to prove the contrary by solid Arguments, Experiments and Facts; but if they fail in the Proof, what Reason can they have against encouraging and endeavouring to bring this Method of changing the Air into Practice?

92. Considering the great Apparatus of mechanical Powers and Muscles employed in Respiration, with the extensive Operations, Motions and Effects communicated to the whole Body thereby, it may be justly named the *Primum Mobile*, and principal moving Power in the Microcosm, or animal Machine; from whence it follows, that when Respiration is not duly perform'd, neither the Offices of Digestion,

gestion, Sanguification, Circulation, Secretion, Nutrition, muscular Motion, &c. can be duly executed; so that to this Cause alone of an imperfect Respiration, joined to the Errors of Digestion consequent therefrom, most if not all Diseases may be referr'd, as to their original Cause.

93. As the Air is one principal Power jointly concern'd in performing Respiration, and as the same is ever changing as to its Properties of Gravity, Elasticity, Pressure, Heat, Cold, Moisture, Dryness, Effluvia, &c. this great essential Office of Respiration, with those of Digestion, Sanguification, Circulation, Secretion, Nutrition, &c. all necessarily depending thereon, become wholly subject to the Dominion and Influence of the Air, by the Alterations whereof we are liable to be attack'd by Diseases of all Sorts, as Fevers, Consumptions, Asthmas, Agues, Pleurifies, Atrophies, Cachexies, Hecticks, Dropsies, relax'd Nerves, &c. in all which morbid Constitutions we find a Change of Air to be the only natural perfect Cure; and the only Reason why it proves unsuccessful is for want of knowing what Qualities the Air ought to have, which should be always contrary to those by which the Diseases were produced; but the great Point is where to find such a proper Air, (*hic labor, hoc opus est.*)

94. As the Air is ever changing as to all its Properties, and as there is an almost infinite Diversity in the Structure of the Organs of Respiration in different Persons, it is impossible the Air of any Place, let its Qualities be what they will, should exactly agree with all Persons alike; and tho' they may, thro' Custom and Use, suit tolerably with the Generality of the Inhabitants, yet there are many who must suffer greatly therefrom, by the Properties of the Air being relatively disproportionate to their respiring Organs. This

Consideration suggested an Occasion to the Author to think, that if a Method could be found for constructing an artificial Atmosphere, whereby the Air, which a Person is to breathe withal, may be rendered endow'd with such Qualities as suit best with the present Structure, Symptoms and Indications of his respiring Organs, it is thereby proposed that all Diseases produced by an imperfect Respiration, Chylification, Digestion, Sanguification, Secretion, Nutrition (which are the original Causes of all capital Diseases) and whilst the Lungs are yet sound and uncorrupted, will become safely and perfectly cured thereby, and by no other Means; in consequence of this Reasoning, with what was said in (N<sup>o</sup>. 57.) the following great, most useful physical Problem is proposed.

#### PROBLEM.

95. To find a Method whereby the Air, that universal Remedy, and Principle of Life, may have its Constitution and Properties chang'd at all Times and Places, and made to operate in such Degrees and Combinations, separately or jointly, as agrees best with the present constitutional State and Indications of the Organs of Respiration in every Person, whereby Health, and all the good Effects depending on the well proportioned Action of the Air upon the respiring Organs, will be obtained, and all the Diseases produced by the Qualities of the Air being relatively improper for the respiring Organs, be prevented and remedied, in the only natural perfect Manner, and by no other Means.

96. The Author has given a mechanical Solution of this Problem, with the Draught and Description of a Machine, or artificial Atmosphere, by which a Person may be supply'd at all Times, and for any Space of Time, and in all Places, with Air for Respiration, endow'd

with such Qualities, and in such Degrees, as agree best with his respiring Organs, whereby all the good Effects of the Air may be attained, and all its bad Effects prevented and remedied: and when the Case requires, the Air which a Person is to breathe withal, may be impregnated in all Degrees with Vapors, humid or dry, produced either by Ebullition, Accension, Attrition, or Fermentation, from Substances of all Kinds, Solids or Fluids, animal, vegetable, or mineral; by which Means the Air he is to breathe may be possess'd in any Degree with the Effluvia of all Substances, as have any sanative Virtue in Respect of the respiring Organs, either for contracting, relaxing, heating, cooling, humecting, drying, resolving, fumigating, &c. so that by having the Air in the respiring Machine thus properly medicated, aromatized, and balmified with Exhalations and Odours of all Kinds, a Person may be put in a Condition, in the Middle of Winter, to breathe as benign, pure, dry, tepid, salubrious, Air, as by going into the finest Flower-Garden in the Middle of Summer, or by going to *Montpellier, Italy*, or any Part of the Earth.

97. And when a Person applies the Air, thus artificially prepared, as to all its Qualities, to his respiring Organs, he may at the same Time have the Air duly prepar'd as to its Properties, and apply'd to his whole Body externally, as hath been shewn in the second Chapter. And thus we are provided with two artificial Atmospheres, by the first whereof the Air may be regulated as to all its Qualities, and made to operate upon the whole external Body, as agrees best therewith, whereby all the good Effects produced by its Action upon the Body externally may be attained, and all its ill Effects prevented and remedied: By the second the Air can

be made to act with its Qualities adjusted in all Degrees on the respiring Organs, whereby all the good Effects depending thereon will be attained, and all its bad Effects prevented and remedied.

A 98. By this Means that pneumatico-hydraulick Machine, the Lungs, may be brought under the Direction and Management of human Art, so that it may be regulated like a Corn-Mill, whereby the Fluids may be ground finer or coarser, and their Texture, Crasis, and Temperament alter'd and repaired at Pleasure.

99. Moreover, do we not daily observe, that Animals and Vegetables, upon being transported from the Countries Providence allotted as most natural to them, suffer in their Health, and that the only natural Method to preserve their Life and Health, is by changing the Qualities of the Air, and bringing them to agree, as near as possible, with the general Constitution and Temperature of their native Air? Thus the cold Air of *Greenland* agrees better with a Bear, &c. than the warm Air of *Spain* or *Barbary*, but not so well with the Lion or Cat-kind, &c. The Truth whereof we have daily confirm'd as to Vegetables, from the Practice of constructing Greenhouses and Conservatories, &c. May we not then justly conclude by Analogy, that the like artificial Methods of changing the Properties and Qualities of the Air, will prove equally useful for preserving the Health, and curing the Diseases, which Mankind are subject to from the different Constitution of the Air, whether at home, or upon going into foreign Countries? All which daily Facts prove invincibly the Truth of the Doctrine and Practice proposed in this Treatise; namely, first, that the different Constitutions of the Air, accordingly as they are relatively well or ill proportion'd to the constitutional Structure of the Body, and Organs of Respiration,

ration, are the most general Cause of Health and Diseases; secondly, that changing the Qualities and Constitutions of the Air by artificial Methods, is the only true natural Method and Means to preserve Health and cure the Diseases produced hereby, both in Animals and Vegetables, &c.

100. It is neither required, nor intended, that a Person shall use such an artificial Atmosphere constantly, either to be applied to his whole Body externally, (as proposed in the second Chapter) or to his respiring Organs (as proposed in this third Chapter.) It will be sufficient if they are used for a proper Time and at due Intervals, like as any other Means, Medicine or Regimen prescribed either for preserving Health, or the Cure of Diseases, whether Diet, Exercise, Bathing, Riding, Vomiting, &c. the Effects whereof, and all other Means of what Kind so ever, are only temporary, and must be had Recourse to at proper Times, as the Indications direct.

N. B. The Machines relating to this and the two preceding Chapters, (as they are represented by the Draughts in the original Book) being more in Number, and their Construction and Apparatus more complex than is necessary, the same have been since revised, and reduced to a much greater Simplicity, &c. as any Person may be satisfied by applying to the Author, D. Stevenson, M. A. at the Office of Ordnance in the Tower, London.

101. After being taught, by the Experience and Authority of all Ages, that the Air is the principal Cause of animal Life, Health and Diseases, what can be more surprising than to observe, that this universal great Remedy of Nature's Appointment, without which we cannot live one Moment, should be in a Manner wholly neglected, and so little regarded, as it is in the present

Practice of Physick, and that no Attempts have been hitherto made to bring the same into common Use and Practice? When we thus plainly see that, by the Methods here proposed, the Air may, like all other

A Remedies, Means and Medicines, be apply'd and administer'd in proper Doses and Quantities, and made to operate with all its Properties and Qualities, in any Degrees and Combinations, as agrees best with the State of the Organs of Respiration,

B and of the whole Body and its Parts, and for obtaining the Indications wanting in both; whilst at the same Time we are industriously searching into the Properties of every insignificant Drug, in Hopes of discovering some new Catholicon or Panacea; but this will ever prove a vain

C and useless Research, (N<sup>o</sup>. 9, 10, 11, 12.) All the incomprehensible Posses and Medley of artificial Medicines, in Comparison of what the Air alone is capable of effecting towards the Preservation of Health, and Cure of

D Diseases, fall as much short thereof, as Art does of Nature, or the Light and Heat of a Glow-worm does of that of the Sun.

102. The Principles and Practices contained in this Chapter appear so evident, and productive of such universal Good, that the same merit the most serious Attention and Encouragement. [*To be continued.*]

*An Account of the Colleges and Halls \* of the University of CAMBRIDGE. (See a Description of the Town in our last, p. 62, &c.)*

1. **S**T. Peter's-College, commonly call'd *Peter-House*, was founded by *Hugh de Balsam*, Sub-Prior, and afterwards Bishop, of *Ely*. In the 42d of *Henry III.* A. D. 1257, he purchased 2 Hotels or Halls near St. Peter's Church, which he united and gave to a certain Number of Scholars for their Exercises and Studies: And in 1284, 13 *Edward I.* he

\* A College and a Hall in Cambridge, differ in nothing but the Name.

he obtained a Charter of Incorporation, endowing the College with Lands for the Maintenance of a Master and 14 Fellows \*. This College is situate on the West Side of *Trompington-Street*, and consists of 2 Courts, separated by a Cloyster A and Gallery. On the North Side is a lofty, elegant Building, fac'd with *Portland Stone*, lately erected; from whence there is an extensive Prospect of the Country on the South, taking in *Gogmagog Hills*, and Earl *Godolphin's* Hunting-Seat; and on the North and East it overlooks the Town. The Fellows (*viz.* 22) Scholars, and other Students, in this College, with the Master, are usually about 60.

2. *Clare-Hall* owes its Foundation to *Richard Badew*, or *Badow*, of C *Great Badow* in *Essex*, Chancellor of the University, who, in 1326, built a small College, placing in it a Principal and some Scholars, and nam'd it *University-Hall*. But this being burnt down 16 Years after, the Lady *Elizabeth*, 3d Sister and D Coheir of *Gilbert Earl of Clare*, upon Dr. *Badew's* Application, rebuilt the College in 1347, and endow'd it with Lands for the Maintenance of a Master, 10 Fellows and 10 Scholars, from which Time it obtain'd the Name of *Clare-Hall*. 'Tis E pleasantly situate on the Eastern Bank of the River *Cam*, over which it has a fine Stone Bridge, leading to a beautiful Visto, beyond which is a pleasant Green, and Corn-Fields extending as far as the Eye can reach. The College consists of one grand Court, adorn'd with 2 noble Porticoes. The Front next the Fields is fac'd with Stone, adorn'd with a Stone Balustrade, regularly fash'd, and has a very good Effect. There are now in this House one Master, 10 Senior Fellows, 17 Ju-

niors, 3 By-Fellows, 5 Masters of Arts, 1 Nobleman, 9 Fellow-Commoners, 17 Bachelors, and 36 Undergraduates. This College was rebuilt in the elegant Manner it now appears, in 1638.

3. *Pembroke-Hall*, or College, was originally founded in 1343, by *Mary de St. Paul*, Daughter of *Guido de Chastillon*, Earl of *St. Paul* in France, Baroness of *Voisser* and *Montenai*, and Wife of *Audemare de Valencia*, Earl of *Pembroke*; who being killed in tilting on his Wedding-Day, his Lady giving her self up to Acts of Devotion, founded this College, at first call'd the *College of Maria de Valencia*; as she did also *Denny-Abby*, in *Cambridgeshire*. K. *Henry VI.* was afterwards a great Benefactor to this College, for he gave to it the Rectory and Manor of *Soham*, the Priory of *Great Linton*, the Chapel of *St. Margaret* in *Isleham*, all in *Cambridgeshire*, with all the Lands and Tithes thereto belonging. The present Society consists of a Master, 15 Fellows and 2 By-Fellows; and the Number of Students is generally between 50 and 60. The College is situate on the East Side of *Trompington-Street*, almost opposite to *Peter-House*, and consists of 2 Courts, nearly of the same Dimensions. From it is a fine Prospect, over the adjacent Country, for many Miles. The Chapel, built by Sir *Christopher Wren*, is one of the most elegant and best proportion'd in the University.

4. *Bennet-College*, originally denominated *Collegium Corporis Christi* and *Beatae Mariae Virginis*, has its present Name from its Situation near to *Benedict's Church*, which is appropriated thereto. It was founded in 1350, by two religious Societies, or Gilds, in *Cambridge*, called *Corpus Christi*, and the *Blessed Virgin*

\* Not only this, but the other Colleges in Cambridge, as well as Oxford, have, since the original Founders, been greatly enlarg'd and improv'd, in Buildings and Endowments, by Multitudes of subsequent Benefactors. (See our Account of the Colleges in Oxford, in our Magazine for Dec. last, p. 565, &c.)

gin Mary, which united under the Protection of Henry Duke of Lancaster, surnamed *Torto Collo*. Archbishop Parker was a great Benefactor to this College, who gave it the Advowson of St. Mary Abchurch in London, several large Sums of Money, a handsome Set of gilt Plate, many printed Books, among which is one, intitled, *Rhetorica nova, Impressa Cant.* 1478, which shews the Antiquity of Printing in Cambridge; and a most valuable Collection of MSS. The Chapel is a regular well proportion'd Room, and has been lately adorned by a handsome Benefaction from the present Sir Jacob Astley, Bart. who was educated here. There are in this College one Master, 12 Fellows, 45 Scholars and Exhibitioners, 17 Bachelors of Divinity and Masters of Arts, and 33 Students.

5. *Trinity-Hall* was erected into a College, by W. Bateman, Bishop of Norwich, An. 1351, who obtain'd a Licence or Charter from K. Edw. III. for that Purpose, and appointed one Master, 2 Fellows, and 3 Scholars, to be Students in the Civil and Canon Law; and one Fellow to study Divinity, and be Chaplain to the College. The present Society consists of a Master, 17 Fellowships, 14 Scholarships, and one Exhibition: Fellows, Scholars, and Students of all Sorts, usually about 50. This College, called *Trinity-Hall*, stands out of the Town upon the Banks of the *Cam*, a little North of *Clare-Hall*: It is now one of the prettiest Colleges in the University, having been lately faced with white hewn Stone, both within and without. The Terrass on the Banks of the River affords one of the pleasantest Prospects about Cambridge.

6. *Gonvil and Caius - College*. The first Founder was Edmund de Gonville, Rector of Terrington and Rushworth in Norfolk, An. 1348, 23 Edw. III. and from him it had the Name of *Gonvil-Hall*. John Caius, M. D. is reputed its second

Founder, whose Name the College now bears, as well as that of *Gonvil*; for, An. 1557, 6 Philip and Mary, he added a new Court to it, and built 3 Gates, endowing it with several Demesnes, and doubling the Number of Fellows, which before were but 4. At present the Society consists of a Master, 26 Fellowships, 71 Scholarships, and 4 Exhibitions: Fellows, Scholars, and Students of all Sorts, 91. This College is situate in the Middle of the Town, North of the Senate-House, consisting of 3 neat Courts, in which are 2 remarkable Gates; one in the Middle of the College is esteemed a fine Piece of Architecture, on which are 2 Inscriptions, the one denominating it *The Gate of Virtue*, the other, *The Gate of Wisdom*. Another Gate opens towards the Schools, in which are seen the Dorick, Ionick, and Corinthian Orders of Architecture.

7. *King's-College* was founded and endowed by K. Henry VI. in 1441, who appointed 1 Provost, 70 Fellows and Scholars, 3 Chaplains, 6 Clerks, 16 Choristers, and a Musick-Master, who is now the Organist, 16 Officers of the Foundation, 12 Servitors for the Senior Fellows, and 6 poor Scholars. Henry VII. extended the Building of the Chapel 188 Feet in Length, and finish'd the outside Shell. Henry VIII. finished the Inside, erecting the Stalls, adorning it with excellent Carving, and the Windows (26 in Number) with painted Glass, representing the most remarkable Scripture Histories. This College is situate between *Trompington-Street* and the River *Cam*, and may be deem'd the most magnificent College in Europe, containing several large Piles of Building, detach'd from each other. The Chapel, before mention'd, is one of the finest Pieces of Gothick Architecture now remaining in Europe, 304 Feet long, 73 broad from Outside to Outside, and 40 within; and 91 Feet in Height to the Battlements,

ments, and yet not a single Pillar to sustain the Roofs, there being two; one of Stone, finely wrought, the other of Timber, cover'd with Lead, between which a Man may walk upright. It is adorn'd with 26 beautiful Finacles, the 4 principal ones 140 Feet high, elegantly carved; and are seen at 20 Miles Distance. In short, there is such a Profusion of carv'd Work, both within and without, as is no where to be parallel'd. Several Gardens and Orchards belong to this College; and besides the River that runs thro' them, there are some Moats and Canals, and thick shady Groves of Elms, which render the Avenues to it exceeding pleasant.

8. *Queen's-College* was founded by *Queen Margaret*, Consort of *K. Henry VI.* in 1448. And after she was forced to fly, upon the Ruin of her Husband's Affairs, in the War between the Houses of *Lancaster* and *York*, *Elizabeth*, Consort of *K. Edward IV.* was so considerable a Benefactress to this College, that she is annually commemorated as a Co-foundress. *Andrew Ducket*, a Frier, was indeed the sole Procurer and Advancer of this Foundation, who, having the good Fortune to be favour'd by both the contending Houses, obtain'd Contributions from the Princes of both Families, &c. which enabled him to finish the College. The Society at present consists of a President, 20 Fellows, 45 Scholars and 8 Exhibitioners: Fellows, Scholars and Students of all Sorts, commonly about 60. *Queen's-College* is situate on the River near the small Bridges, and contains 2 Courts, besides a Pile of Building near the Gardens. The Hall is a large well-proportion'd Room, lately beautify'd; and may now vie with any Hall in the University of its Dimensions. But the greatest Beauty of this College is its Gardens; which lying on the River, and extending a great Way, well plant- ed with Fruit-Trees, and adorned with

Rows of Elms, and fine Walks, make it a very delightful Retirement for Students. And indeed not only this, but most of the other Colleges in this University, are situate in the Country, in a Manner, far removed from the Noise and Hurry of the Town.

[The rest of the Colleges in our next.]

From the FOOL. N<sup>o</sup>. 262.

THE Garison of *Gibraltar*. I consider as no otherwise of Importance than as it covers a secure Haven for our Men of War, and for that Reason only a proper Situation to intercept an Enemy passing that Way; and as an Inn or Baiting-Place for our Merchant Ships. It is composed of one Hill, at the extreme Height about 1700 Feet, about 3 Miles from North to South, sloping away to the South until it rests in a Point, supposed the Southernmost in *Europe*; and at the Foot of the higher Part of this Hill is the Town: At the North-East is a Neck of Land or Isthmus, which joins it to the main Land of *Spain*, and which, by its Flatness, makes fair Riding for the Ships in the Bay, the Ground in that Direction being clear of Rocks, and excellent Anchorage; and the only Anchorage with clear Ground and Safety on that Side, all the Ground directly West of the Hill being foul, and the Ships riding there subject to violent Whirlwinds in the *Levanders*. At the North End of the Town is a Mole, capable only of receiving small Vessels and Boats; and about half a Mile to the Southward of the Town is another Mole, capable of receiving a few large Ships: And the *Spaniards* having in Time of Peace been permitted to fortify the Isthmus, the clean Part of the Haven, which is capable of receiving large Fleets of Men of War and Merchant Ships, is thereby entirely render'd useless to us. The putting us under this Difficulty at first, has, as I suppose, produced another equally

equally tending to make us sick of the Expence, by rendering it of as little Significance for the procuring of Refreshments, as useful for the Riding of Ships in. As it is not above 14 Leagues from *Tetuan*, and about the same Distance from *Tangier*, it is easily supplied with Provisions at a very cheap Rate; but, on the contrary, due Care is taken, that neither those in *Garison*, nor the Ships that come there for Refreshment, shall have any but at such an exorbitant Price as is scarce credible. Water they can't well find out how to hinder the Shipping from, nor Fish, which are there in great Abundance; but the People in *Garison* are not even permitted to catch them; so that what they might easily take in half an Hour, if they will have, they must pay at least a Pistole for; and if 4 People will dine on Mutton, it will cost them half that Money. And, considering that they have neither their right Pay, nor the just Weight of Provisions allow'd by the Government, a Subaltern, who has a Family there, is not in a better Situation than a common Soldier in the Guards here. There is some small Allowance for Fire and Candle, that is to say, of Oil for Guard-Duty, and about 8 Shillings in 40 towards a Supply of Firing; and even this at such a scant Allowance, that it is often wanted when there are large Stores, such being reserved to be sold to the Inhabitants at very extravagant Prices. All Trading is discountenanced, or absolutely annulled, unless those whose Business it is to make their Fortunes, and to put the worst Face imaginable on the Nature and Situation of the Place, share largely in the Profits; so that even a Chicken can't find its Way into the Land-Port-Gate under half a Crown; and the Difficulty of getting in more cumbrous Commodities insurmountable. In a Word, it is at *Gibraltar*, in all Respects, as in *France* for Salt; every Thing is imposed upon you, whether you chuse it or not, at the G——'s Price; and he that will dare to refuse, or purchase any other Way, must, if an Inhabitant, be turn'd out, and if an Officer, be broke; of both which there have been several notorious Instances of late, and justified here on Complaint. Now the Reason of this seems to me evident, and I can't help concluding, but the suffering the *Spaniards* to fortify the Isthmus, and this wicked Method of tiring People out, is purely done to pave the Way for the giving up this important Fortress; tho' a Place in itself of more Consequence than all our Acquisitions besides put together: For I will not think that any body here shares in the Perquisites, because I must suppose them in such Case to want common Sense, as a free Market, with small Taxes, would bring in more Money; tho' it is difficult

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to say by what lawful Authority any Thing is taxed at all, as no Revenue thereby results to the Crown; nor any Act of Parliament to justify it. But we can just as well account for this, as we can for being divested of our Harbour, fully grah'd to us by the same Peace as gave the King of *Spain* his

A Crown. (See p. 15, 54.)

The Town of *Gibraltar* is so finely situated for Trade, that the Expences of the *Garison* might be easily paid by it, and every Thing might be cheap and plenty; and if the Town was excluded for Safety's Sake, there is a fine Level to the Southward, just above the new Mole, capable of containing a Town, and accommodating a great Number of Merchants; the *Spaniards* with Facility drove out of their Holds on the Isthmus, and the new Mole, tho' at a considerable Expence, improv'd into a very fine Harbour, independent of the Bay, which is the finest in *Europe*. But the Truth is, and so we must conclude, that either it is intended one Day to be deliver'd up, or that it is calculated to vest all the Money granted by Parliament for its Support in the Purse of the G—— and his Collegues: Who those are, or how the Plunder is divided, I must own myself a Stranger to; tho' I am not to the minutest Method they pursue, to rack, ranack, and rob all Ranks and Degrees of People, as the Story of *Genoa-Jack*, and some others, their Imprisonment, and being plunder'd, will hereafter further illustrate.

WHITEHALL, March, 12.

The following Extract of a Letter from the Prince of Wolfenbuttle, to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, inclosing a Relation of the Attack of the grand French Convoy near *Bergen-op-Zoom*, the 15th Instant, N. S. by the Allied Troops, was received Yesterday from his Royal Highness.

Extract of the Prince of Wolfenbuttle's Letter to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, dated at *Breda*, March 17, 1748, N. S.

SIR,

I TAKE the Liberty to inclose your Royal Highness herein the Relation of General *Haddick's* having attacked, the 15th Instant, the Enemy's Convoy between *Hogsbryden* and *Bergen-op-Zoom*, of which his Excellency, the Marshal, will have given your Highness already a short Account.

Your Royal Highness will excuse my not having given you immediately an Account of this Event; but, as I had not, till now, the Detail of all the Particulars, I chose to defer it till I could acquaint your Royal Highness with all the Circumstances of it. I cannot sufficiently commend the good Dispositions, the Prudence, Bravery, and

Activity

Activity of Gen. *Haddich*, to whom alone, and to the Courage and Readiness of the Troops, the Success of this Enterprize is owing. All the Troops of each Nation behaved extremely well, according to the General's Account; and Major *Lorenti*, of the Regiment of *Soubrien*, who received 3 Wounds in the Action, particularly distinguished himself.

The Troops employed in this Expedition, went thro' very great Fatigues, which, however, they surmounted with great Alacrity, and not the least Appearance of Murmur. M. *Grootbusen*, Captain in the Electoral Troops of his Britannick Majesty, is mortally wounded, and is Prisoner at *Bergen-op-Zoom*.

I impatiently wait for Orders what is to be done with the Prisoners, who are all here, as I wish very much to be soon rid of them. The Enemy desired Leave to bury their Dead this Morning, which was granted them. The rest of the Convoy, with all the Escorte, which came from *Antwerp*, entered *Bergen-op-Zoom* at Night, from whence they returned the next Day.

*The Prince of Brunswick's Relation of the Attack of the great French Convoy near Bergen-op-Zoom, by the Troops of the Allies, March 15, N. S. 1748.*

HAVING received certain Advice, that the great Convoy, which the Enemy had been preparing at *Antwerp* for six Weeks past, was to set out from thence for *Bergen-op-Zoom* between the 14th and 15th Instant, I resolved to reinforce General *Haddich* with several Detachments from the Regiments that were nearest him, as also with two Companies of Grenadiers, and 4 Pieces of Cannon.

The Rendezvous was on the 14th, at 4 o'Clock in the Afternoon, at *Sprundel*, from whence they went on the same Evening to *Rosendal*, and entered that Town after Sunset, in order to conceal their March from the Enemy.

At the same Time 700 Men, who had been till then under the Orders of Gen. *Haddich* at *Kalsdonk*, were reinforced by the same Number, under the Pretext of relieving them.

The advanced Posts having reported on the 14th, towards the Evening, that the Enemy's great Convoy was set out from *Antwerp*, and marching towards *Sandvliet*, Gen. *Haddich* marched out of *Rosendal* at 3 in the Morning, with all his Troops, and about 8 arrived in the Downs or Sandhills, at half a League's Distance from *Bergen-op-Zoom*. This March was extremely fatiguing for the Troops, by Reason of the Inundation and deep Mud, which the Infantry, tho' already tired with their March of the

Day before, were obliged to wade thro' almost up to the Knees.

Gen. *Haddich*, to whom alone the Honour of this Day is due, made the following Dispositions.

He left in Reserve upon the high Road to *Bergen-op-Zoom*, the Major of the Imperial Regiment of *Waldeck*, with 600 Men and 4 Pieces of Cannon, which were to observe the Garison of *Bergen-op-Zoom*, and cover his Rear, and marched himself with the rest of his Troops, in 3 Columns, towards the *Schelde*, to the high Road by which the great Convoy was to pass, being at that Time about half a League from it.

One thousand *Croats* took their Way thro' the Sandhills; a like Number of Fusiliers, ranged in two Battalions, with the two Companies of Grenadiers, one of *Botta*, and the other of the Imperial Regiment of *Waldeck*, marched to the Right along the Sandhills; and the third Column, consisting of 400 *Hussars*, sustained by 300 *Cuirassiers* of the Imperial Regiment of *Diemar*, marched in Squadrons to the Right of the Infantry along the Plain. In this Order they arrived at the high Road, about half an Hour past Ten in the Morning.

The Garison of *Bergen-op-Zoom* having discovered our Troops at a Distance, and suspecting our Design, sent out a considerable Detachment, as well to sustain the Convoy, if attacked, as to put Gen. *Haddich* between two Fires.

The Detachment, which was headed by the Deputy-Governor of *Bergen-op-Zoom*, Count *de Vaux*, got the Start of our Troops by about a Quarter of an Hour, in taking Possession of a very advantageous Post, which it was absolutely necessary for us to have, in order to attack the Convoy. This Post was in a little Hill, which formed in the Inside a Kind of natural Entrenchment, wherein the Enemies were quite covered. Gen. *Haddich* seeing the Importance of the Post, and that it must be taken before the Convoy should come up, ordered it to be attacked in such Manner, that the *Croats* were to pass quietly amongst the Sandhills, whilst the two Companies of Grenadiers, sustained by a Battalion of Men, should attack the Enemy on the Left; and the *Hussars*, sustained by the Company of *Carabineers* of *Diemar*, fall in upon them in Flank and Rear.

This Attack was executed with so much Spirit and Expedition, that the Enemy had scarce Time to make 4 Discharges of their Cannon. The Infantry, which was headed by Major *d'Elmendorff*, of *Botta's* Regiment, an Officer of Merit, and who has particularly distinguished himself on this Occasion, broke thro' immediately; as did like-

likewise the *Creats*, commanded by Capt. *Czajkowski*, who has now signalized himself for the third Time in attacking Convoys. They made themselves Masters of two Pieces of the Enemy's Cannon, who being driven from this Post, retired in very great Confusion towards the Ditches and broken Ground; but before they could reach them, fell in among the Cavalry and *Hussars*, who cut the greatest Part of them to Pieces, and made the rest Prisoners.

The great Convoy having come up during this Interval as far as the Sandhills, their Van-Guard advanced with great Precaution, and the Convoy followed close after, intermixed with Platoons of Infantry.

As fast as the Waggon came out of the narrow Way, they were ranged in a Baricade, and the Escorte put themselves in Order at the Head of them.

Gen. *Haddich* immediately ordered his 2 Battalions to advance, under the Command of Major *Lorenti*, of the *Hanoverian* Regiment of *Soubiron*, sustained by Major *Seckendorff*, at the Head of 200 *Cuirassiers* of *Diemar*, in order to take Possession of the Heights of the great Road, and of the Downs; and in the mean Time a great Number of Prisoners, and the two Pieces of Cannon, were sent to the Reserve.

After having rallied his Troops from the Pursuit of those that fled, he attacked the Convoy in one Place with 800 Foot, and at another with the *Bannalists*, whilst the *Hussars* put it in Confusion. The 5 Squadrons, which the Enemies had posted to sustain their Infantry, were soon broken, and almost entirely cut to Pieces, and their Infantry at the same Time dispersed among the great Number of Waggon, of which many were taken, and the greatest Part destroyed, the Peasants having fled with their Horses, and the Time being too short to get others.

During this Action, Gen. *Haddich* received a Report, that a large Detachment of the Garison of *Amwerp*, with a considerable Body of the Horse, had joined the Rear of the Convoy. And as the Reinforcement might easily have intercepted his Troops, that were pretty far advanced between the *Sebelie* and the Sandhills, by forcing its March over the Heaths, under Favour of the then Fog, Gen. *Haddich* resolved to assemble his Troops, and retire to *Rosendal*; which was accordingly done in very good Order, the Battalion of Reserve and the Cavalry bringing up the Rear.

We have taken from the Enemy a great Number of Horned Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep, and a large Quantity of Salt Meat.

The Number of Prisoners is as in the following List. On our Side we have had 22 killed, 89 wounded, and 27 missing. Among the first, are the brave *Rupp*, Cap-

tain of Grenadiers of the Imperial Regiment of *Waldeck*, a Captain of the Regiment of *Betblem*, and Ensign *Seblepregral* of the *Hanoverians*. Major *Lorenti*, who distinguished himself much, as also Captain *Grotbussen* of the *Hanoverians*, are mortally wounded.

A Gen. *Haddich* cannot sufficiently express the good Conduct of the Officers, and the Valour and Bravery with which all the Troops of every Nation fought for above 3 Hours without Intermission, notwithstanding the Difficulties of the Ground, and the Fatigue of the March. He gave great Praises to the *Bannalists*, as likewise to the *Hussars*, who distinguished themselves much, under the Command of Count *Teleki*, as well as the 200 *Cuirassiers* under Major *Seckendorff*, and Cap. *Hoffman*, who at the Head of his Company of Carabineers, made a large Body of Infantry lay down their Arms.

These are the Circumstances which Gen. *Haddich* has reported to me of this successful Action, which does him much Honour, and in which Prudence and Courage were equally required, to overcome an Enemy by much superior to him in Force, and sustained by the numerous Garisons of the neighbouring Fortresses.

*Breda*, March 17, 1748.

Signed *Lewis* of *Brunswick*.

D List of the French who were made Prisoners of War on March 15, 1748, N. S.

G General and Staff-Officers; Governor of *Bergen-op-Zoom*; 2 Lieutenant Colonels.—Regiment of *Laval*; 3 Captains, 4 Subaltern Officers, 179 Serjeants and private Men.—Reg. of *Nice*; 2 Captains, 3 Subaltern Officers, 124 Serjeants and private Men.—Reg. of *Lorraine*; 2 Captains, 4 Subaltern Officers, 123 Serjeants and private Men.—Battalion of *Orleans*; 2 Captains, 3 Subaltern Officers, 115 Serjeants and private Men.—Battalion of *Fannes*; 1 Subaltern Officer, 58 Serjeants and private Men.—Battalion of *Juane*; 1 Subaltern Officer, 61 Serjeants and private Men.—Battalion of *St. Pricux*; 1 Subaltern Officer, 44 Serjeants and private Men.—Battalion of *Soissons*; 1 Captain, 2 Subaltern Officers, 58 Serjeants and private Men.—Battalion of *Corbeil*; 1 Captain, 1 Subaltern Officer, 55 Serjeants and private Men.—*Bougle* and Count de *Saxe*; 2 Serjeants and private Men.—Reg. of Cavalry of *la Reine*; 1 Captain, 1 Subaltern Officer, 8 Serjeants and private Men.—Reg. of Cavalry of *Morliere*; 2 Subaltern Officers, 24 Serjeants and private Men.—Reg. of Cavalry of *Grassin*; 2 Subaltern Officers, 22 Serjeants and private Men.—Artillery; 4 Subaltern Officers.—Miners; 8 Serjeants and private Men.—Cannoniers; 9 Serjeants and private Men.—Total 937.

R 2

Come ye par-ty jang-ling swains, Leave your  
flocks and quit the plains, Friends to coun-try  
or to court, Nothing here shall spoil your sport,  
E-ver wel-come to our feast,  
Wel-come ev'-ry friend-ly guest.

2.  
Be it peace, or be it war,  
Both, or either, I don't care :  
Prithee, *Collin*, what have you  
Or I, with peace or war to do?  
Ever welcome to our feast,  
Welcome ev'ry friendly guest.

3.  
Sprightly widows, come away,  
Laughing dames, and virgins gay,  
Little gaudy fluttering misses,  
Smiling hopes of future blisses.  
Ever welcome to our feast,  
Welcome dear delightful guest.

4.  
All that rip'ning suns can bring,  
Beauty's summer, beauty's spring,  
In one varying scene we show,  
The green, the ripe, the bud, the blow.  
Ever welcome to our feast,  
Welcome ev'ry blooming guest.

5.  
*Spence*, O love's delicious food,  
All that's sweet and fair and good,  
Mingle here the pow'ful rays,  
Make the sparkling circle blaze.  
Ever welcome to our feast,  
Welcome ev'ry lovely guest.

6.  
Let the nymph with skilful hand,  
Hearts and ears at once command ;  
*Ruffel* smile, and *Fuller* sing,  
*Waller* touch the trembling string.  
Ever welcome to our feast,  
Welcome each harmonious guest.

7.  
*Camus* jesting, musick charming,  
Wine inspiring, beauties warming;  
Rage and party malice dies,  
Peace returns and discord flies.  
Emblem of the joys above,  
All is rapture, all is love.

## The HOOP-PETTICOAT:

*An Heroi-comical Poem. Continued from p. 87.*

## CANTO II.

*In this Canto Venus is represented complaining to Jove of the Hardships of the Female Sex, and requesting the Favour of introducing new Fashions, particularly the HOOP-PETTICOAT—upon which Jove summons the Gods and Goddesses to Council; by which Means a great Dispute arises betwixt Venus, Minerva and Diana, who are brought in as Emblems of Modesty and Decorum—Venus at length carries her Point—the Canto concludes with a short Episode on the Pow'r of Beauty.*

NOW to Olympus' tops the queen of love  
Returning, seeks the realms of mighty Jove; [state

High on his throne th' imperial monarch  
Beneath a golden canopy of state.

There open lay to his far-seeing eye  
Earth's various beings underneath the sky;  
Whence prescient he surveys th' event of things,

The fate of empire, and the fall of kings.

Exalted thus in majesty divine, [shrine:  
Heav'n's mighty monarch held his sacred  
Peace, love and harmony, his thoughts  
divide,

And all his flaming bolts are laid aside;  
No thunders bellow, and no lightnings fly,  
But hush'd is all th' artill'ry of the sky.

Love's queen, who now the golden moment saw, [awe;

Approach'd her sov'reign with submissive  
Then with false smiles, and a deceitful look,

To this intent the fair dissembler spoke.

Hail, king of gods and men! whose wide command

Extends unlimited o'er sea and land;  
Thy fixt decrees th' immortal pow'rs obey,  
And all confess thy delegated sway.

Grant then, O Jove! indulgent to my pray'r!

A gift in favour of the British fair.

*Lucinda, fav'rite of all bounteous heav'n,  
To whom its beauties are profusely giv'n,  
Now pensive sighs her tedious hours away,  
And spends in grief the slowly-waning day.  
Ah Jove! it suits not with her tender years  
To waste her youth in misery and tears,  
Youth the fair spring of soft desires and love,  
When the glad hours in sportive dalliance move.*

Unhappy nymph! I mourn thy empire lost,  
And the fall'n glories of Britannia's coast!  
Short is th' uncertain date of beauty's reign,  
*Lucinda, lovely charmer, pleads in vain;*

Weak is the force of love's all-conqu'ring  
dart [art.

When beauty's charms are unsustain'd by  
To Cyprus' balmy groves I now repair [fair.  
To plan new beauteous modes to please the  
For her that labour'd ornament I haste,  
Admir'd by all Myconia's belles of taste,  
And soon the wond'rous fabrick shall be  
wrought,

Unless great Jove suppress the rising thought.

Here ceas'd the queen: When lo! with  
awful nod,

Great Jove displays the sanction of the god;  
And now the thund'rer with her will complies,

But first convènes the senate of the skies;  
To whom arising from his hallow'd throne  
Majestick, thus the doity begun.

Ye gods and goddesses, attend the tale!

While I the purport of my will reveal!

Long has the Cyprian queen with grief complain'd

Of lessen'd pow'r, and empire unsustain'd;  
Ev'n now Britannia claims her tender care,  
The great protectress of her matchless fair;  
Too oft has she their abject state deplor'd,  
And kind indulgence to her suit implor'd;  
For them the goddess, studious to prepare  
Th' invented Hoop, Myconia's females wear,  
Exerts her art, nor yet can Jove foresee  
The crime, if heav'n should seal the just  
decree.

Long in suspense the heav'nly synod stood,  
None dar'd oppose the mandate of their  
god.

[burn'd,  
Pallas, at length, whose breast with fury  
Her eyes on Jove with indignation turn'd:  
Can Jove, whose attribute, the virgin cries,  
Is darling truth, be thus deceiv'd by lies?  
Shall Cyprus' queen, that quintessence of ill,  
Make human race subservient to her will?  
Recal, O Jove! th' unlawful grant in time,  
Can Jove be guilty of so great a crime?

What more than madness hath possess'd thy  
mind, [kind?

Would'st thou augment the wiles of woman  
As well you may instruct the winds to blow,  
And the rough boist'rous ocean how to flow;

\* Teach snakes to bite, and ravenous  
wolves to prey,

And birds of air to wing th' æthereal way.  
Sure all the secret springs on which they  
move [Jove.

Are known, and notic'd, by the eye of  
But if the gods my council shall disdain,  
And all persuasions must be try'd in vain,  
Know, that the art of needle-work is mine,  
Who best can execute the great design!

Who, uninspir'd by my protecting pow'r,  
Shall shape the plan, or form the embryo-  
flow'r?

True,

\* I hope, as these Expressions are suitable to the Characters of the two Goddesses, that the Fair-Sex will pardon me for using them.

True, *Venus*, with her nymphs, an idle  
train, [pain:

The work may compass with an age of  
But by th' eternal pow'rs of heav'n I vow,  
And all the *Stygian* fiends that rule below,  
By these, all conscious to my firm decree,  
No kind assistance shall she hope from me.

Here ceas'd the blue-ey'd maid: a pause  
ensu'd;

*Diana* next the godhead's grant withstood:  
Must *Venus* then, she cries, enlarge her  
reign? [vain?

Shall all the pow'r's of heav'n contend in  
Curst wretch! what future woes, what new  
disgrace,

Would she entail on woman's hapless race?  
What woes, what mis'ries hath she caus'd  
of yore! [more?

Ambitious fool! — and would she kindle  
Well, I foresee what ills must hence pro-  
ceed, [deed.

Ev'n nations yet unborn will blame the  
Soon modesty, our sex's darling pride,  
No more will take decorum for its guide;  
And daring impudence at once disgrace  
The former trophies of the female race.  
Dress now is grown the study of the fair,  
Their chiefest labour, and their only care;  
Rude are their sports, their pleasures unre-  
fin'd,

No more they strive to ornament the mind.  
Haste then, O *Jove*! to stop the spreading  
flame!

If not for decency, at least for shame.

At length the *Cyprian* goddess thus re-  
plies,

While indignation lightn'd in her eyes:  
Of all th' immortal pow'rs that rule above,  
But two are found insensible of love:  
Still *Pallas* spotless has preserv'd her heart,  
A virgin undeceiv'd by *Cupid*'s art:

*Diana* too my sov'reign pow'r defies, [flies.  
And all my proffer'd sweets of friendship  
No wonder such my suit should disapprove,  
Whose breasts are strangers to the joys of  
love! [strife,

Love! that unloads the mind from cares and  
And kindly wastes so much of anxious life.  
Had not the magick charms of love took  
place,

Mankind had liv'd a rude and savage race:  
But since the world is civiliz'd of late,  
And polish'd from the rust of antient date,  
How dare they thus, by strong presumpti-  
on mov'd,

To envy *Venus*' joys they never prov'd?

Why, since the gods my just request ap-  
prove,

Will they in vain withstand the will of *Jove*?  
Proud envious queens! their malice I de-  
sery,

And all the rancour of their schemes defy:  
Still may my sov'reign rule, ordain'd by fate,  
Excite their envy, and provoke their hate!

Strait mingl'd shouts of joint acclaim a-  
rise,

And *Jove* dissolves the senate of the skies.

Thus *Venus* triumph'd where *Minerva*  
fail'd,

And beauty over eloquence prevail'd.

Say, heav'nly beauty, whence thy pow'r  
to charm,

And sense, and reason of their force disarm?  
Thy radiant smiles with pride mankind

obey, [way.

Who gladly follow where you point the  
Allur'd by thee, th' immortal gods above  
Have left their heav'n to taste of mortal love.

In vain, O *Mercy*! prov'd thy boasted sense!  
And, *Jove*, thy thunder's but a weak defence!

Strong are her charms, when lovely beauty  
pleads, [ceeds;

Each heart she wins, and ev'ry wish suc-  
Ere how could *Venus* with deserv'd ap-  
plause

Talk thus persuasive in so slight a cause?

Pleas'd with success, from heav'n the  
goddess flies [ward skies;

On æther's wing, and cleaves the down-  
Soon from her sight the rolling orbs with-

drew, [in view.

And earth's wide-spreading plains appear'd  
OXONIENSIS.

[The 3d Canto in our next.]

On Friend CHUM-ROWLY's Tobacco-Pipe.

WHEN sullen cares begin to gripe,  
Friend Rowly primes his sable pipe,

Which cost him many a whiff, to dye,

Of stale *Mundungus* cut and dry;

No polish'd jet of deeper hue,

Thro' which the sweets of pounds he drew:

No *Vulcan*'s chimney, without joke,

E'er wav'd such constant clouds of smoke;

No lime kiln, or I much admire,

Was half so often set on fire.

Thrice happy tube! thro' thee alone

The politicks of years are drawn;

Thro' thee are spun with wondrous ease

The nicest plans of war and peace;

Systems and schemes, by thee refin'd,

Alternate jumble in his mind;

Thy vapours, ne'er exhal'd in vain,

Add lustre to his pugnant brain.

So when the sun with couriers proud

Drives forward from behind a cloud,

His flaming carr to mortal sight

Seems to dart down a double light.

The LANDSKIP. A Rural ODE.

*Naturam expellas furca, tamen usque re-  
curret.* Hor.

I.

IN seasons mild,

With nature wild

Conversing, far I rove;

I cannot find in gardens prim,

With all their pretty little trim,

The beauties of a grove.

2. No

2.  
No palace grand  
The artist's hand  
Can form my taste to please,  
Like rocks and mountains, seas and hills,  
Where native grandeur ever fills  
And feeds the eye with ease.

3.  
Here unconfin'd  
The thoughtful mind  
Ten thousand charms surveys ;  
Here order in confusion lies,  
Here great and small alike surprize,  
And shine with blended rays.

4.  
The seas extend,  
The rocks impend,  
The mountains tow'ring rise ;  
The fruitful vales and lawns between,  
And meads array'd in lovely green  
Present their rich supplies.

5.  
Each different spot  
Has lodgers got,  
Well suited to their place ;  
Rocks fit the goat, the fish loves floods,  
The warbling choir possesses the woods,  
The meads the grazing race.

6.  
O what pleasure  
All this treasure  
To see distinct and true ! [flocks,  
Hills, dales and woods, and fields and  
Seas, streams and lakes and cliffs and rocks,  
In one continu'd view !

7.  
The azure sky  
My canopy,  
The turf my carpet fine,  
Around me such a prospect fair,  
What monarch can with me compare ?  
What royal state like mine ?

8.  
The more I gaze  
On nature's ways,  
The more her works I prize : [health,  
Grant me, kind heav'n, my limbs and  
I long for neither pomp nor wealth,  
But little art despise. F.

*On the Death of Mr. R. K. who died on  
Saturday, Oct. 17, 1747, aged 21 Years,  
4 Months, and 6 Days : Written by his for-  
getful Father.*

HOW shall my trembling pen in plaintive  
verse,  
My loss of a dear, duteous son rehearse ?  
Afflictive loss ! to him, I hope, 'tis gain,  
And that he pleasure feels, whilst I feel  
pain ; [thrall,  
Freed from a world of trouble, care and  
And snares, by which incautious mortals  
fall.

Help me, kind Heaven, to moderate my  
grief, [lief ;  
And let my troubled thoughts find some re-  
Compose my spirit, me with patience arm,  
And make me better by this dread alarm.  
Thy ways, inscrutable, there's none can tell,  
And yet, we know, thou order'st all things  
well. [sign'd,

Make me, great God, to thy blest will re-  
And soothe the sorrows of my anxious mind :  
But yet indulge, since tender tears remain,  
To vent my grief in elegiack strain.  
I wou'd not murmur, nor thy will forego,  
Yet, sure, thou kindly pitiest human woe :  
And tears, that from humanity arise,  
Blest *Jesus* wept with sympathetick eyes.

All earthly joys precarious are, and frail,  
Yield pleasure for a time, then sudden fail :  
This oft in life is seen, but that past o'er,  
They're all extinct, and recreate no more.  
The ties of nature give unnam'd delight,  
In death's expiring groans they vanish quite :  
These utterly the dear ideas blot,  
Father, son, brother, sister, all forgot.  
The dying thus,—but their surviving friends  
Now 'gin their grief, and all the pleasure  
ends ; [dear,  
All but the hope, that those they lov'd so  
Have 'scap'd all dangers, and have nought  
to fear. [embrace,

Dear soul ! thou'st fled thy father's fond  
Oh may I meet thee in a happier place !  
If manners mild, if sense by all approv'd,  
If loving all, and being by all belov'd ;  
If a sweet temper, with placid mien,  
Makes the lov'd object pleasing to be seen ;  
This was thy lot—hence none that knew  
thee here,

But mourn'd thy exit with a silent tear.  
Some shocks in life, tho' young, in thee  
had place, [grace :  
Yet few pass'd thro' them with a better  
Passion thou knew'st, but that wou'd soon  
subside,

And genuine sweetness all thy actions guide.  
Foibles excepted, from which none are free,  
The sure attendants of humanity,  
The little sphere of life which heav'n af-  
sign'd, [mind.

You fill'd with faithful hand, and willing  
Thy worthy master's grief did this attest,  
Grief, ah ! for thy too sudden loss express'd !  
With diligence ingenious skill bore part,  
You soon outstripp'd your elders in your  
art. [tear,

But how shall I, dear child, without a  
Think on your filial duty, filial care !  
Your parents feeling, to your own you  
turn'd, [mourn'd ;  
Joy'd in their joys, and in their sorrows  
You sympathized with their ev'ry grief,  
And wish'd but for the power to give re-  
lief.

When

When heaven afflicted her who did you bear,  
In that sad stroke you had the greatest share :  
Young as you was, 'rest of a mother's aid,  
Your father's solace your chief care you made.

As you grew up, you grew in duty too,  
You lov'd both parents, gave them honour due.

Thy father's cares were thine, if ought  
His mind, thy looks disclosed thy troubled breast :

His joys were thine, if prosp'rous seem'd  
A cheariul glance flash'd from thy lovely face.

Methinks I see thy varied look and mien,  
How smiles gave smiles, how anxious brows gave pain :

So sympathizing was your pious breast,  
You catch'd the rapture, or the grief confests'd.

O may I ne'er forget, my darling youth,  
Thy sweetness, mildness, innocence and truth !

These not indulg'd their native calm delight,  
To better worlds thou'rt ta'en thy yearly flight.  
In those few moments, snatch'd from hard employ,

Which niggard *Time* allow'd us to enjoy,  
Like the serene inhabitants above,  
Thy voice was sweetness, and thy aspect love.  
But thou art gone—thus all perfections end,

My hopeful son, my dear my faithful friend ;  
Thou'rt gone before to take thy latest sleep,  
Left parents, brothers, sisters, friends to weep.

Why shou'd we weep ? since now we hope  
Fled from this troubled state to joy and rest ;  
Plac'd far beyond the reach of envious strife,  
The snares to virtue, and the toils of life.

Thy Maker's name thou always didst revere,  
'Mongst common swearers never learn'dst to swear ;

If sinners cou'd not by thy words be mov'd,  
Thy carriage always the foul vice reprov'd.  
You ne'er admitted into light debate,  
Religion, virtue, or a future state ;  
In other things with mirth you cou'd behave,

But always was in these sedate and grave.  
Here then no vice—but if thro' absent thought,  
Thro' inadvertence, toil assiduous, ought  
Neglected was, or by what'er mistake,  
Forgive it, Heaven ! for thy great mercy's sake.

Thy life discover'd goodness, may thy  
Make us remember him who gives us breath ;  
Teach us how vain are all delights below,  
How short the comforts, how uncertain too ;  
To serious thoughts, reflections just, give birth,

Raise our infatuate souls to heaven from  
May virtuous principles our thoughts engage,  
Not the loose maxims of a vicious age.

May we reform what'er has been amiss,  
Be chiefly mindful of our future bliss ;  
Remembring earthly joys are nought, when past,

That those which flow from virtue only  
That God will cause the good in bliss to shine,  
And to the bad fit punishments assign.

May we thy meekness, virtue, goodness trace,

And see, at last, with thee, the bless'd Re-

*The Prayer of HARRY IV. King of France. Paraphras'd.*

TO thee, O Lord, whose penetrating eye  
Sees thro' the thickest veil, I now prefer  
My humble pray'r : thou view'st my inmost heart ;

And ev'ry deep design that racks the breast  
Of him who is my foe : thy mighty hand  
Supports the whole creation : all th'events  
Of human life are present to thy sight.

If then thou know'st I shall exert my pow'r  
To spread abroad thy glory, and protect  
Thy people, delegated to my care :

If nought but an ambition to exalt  
Thy holy name, and serve the gen'ral weal,  
Inspires my bosom, with thy heav'nly aid  
Favour, great God, the justice of my arms,  
And lay rebellion prostrate at my feet.

Teach the mad crew to own my sov'reign sway,

By lineal right and thy decrees confirm'd.  
But if, thou God of mercies, 'tis ordain'd  
By thy good providence, that in the field  
Beneath the sword I die, and thou foreseest  
I should like one of those the scepter wield,  
Whom in thine anger thou dost sometimes send

To plague the world, O ! take from me at  
My life and crown, and let me fall this day  
A sacrifice obedient to thy will !

O ! let my death conclude my country's woes,  
And be my blood the last in battle shed !

*Psalm.* H. PRICE.

TO PORCUPINUS PELAGIUS,  
*On his Humorous Poems.*

WHEN strongly tempted by applause  
and fame,

Strange you should lurk behind a borrow'd  
Tho' free your pen, and that your painting  
strike,

What need you fear ? the picture's wond'rous  
ous like.

Obvious your colours, natural your strokes,  
Your smile severe, and castigate in jokes :  
So odd and so original your ways,

You praise in satire, satirize in praise !

You lash the foible, but emblaze the worth,

And with the error draw the virtue forth ;

Your oil and vinegar so well you cast,

The acid gives the lenitive a taste ;

Various the characters that this evince,

In panegyrick smile, in satire wince : [you,

So that they can't decide which way to treat

Pleas'd to reward, or disobligh'd to beat you

*The Squabble between the two political Parties runs very high at this Time; and the Weekly Writers are frequently employ'd in exposing one another's Characters; which is a Subject very little entertaining. The Jacobite's Journal of the 5th, endeavouring to make the antiministerial Party and Papers ridiculous, has the following Letter.*

*Cousin Jan Trott-Plaid,*

I Am again azat down to write to ye about National Concerns; for zure, zince England was England, such Times as these were never azeed before.

Is this a Time to be a carrying on a War, when the Nation is foused over Head and Ears in Debt? I know there be zum ministerial Rascals that call it the Marchants War. Tis a d—nd Lie; the Marchahts never intended any War, but at Zee. Tis the Ministry that went to War upon the Kontinent, and have not the King of France agot all Flanders by it, and t'other Pleace there, whiat d'ye call it, *Bravebant*? Do you think he would ever athoute of carrying his Army thither, if we had unt a zent over our Men to show un the Way? And if our Ministry would have a Land War on the Kontinent, why did unt they take care to have good A Lies? Why did unt they vollow the Method of my L—d G—, why did unt they bully the King of Prussia a little muore, and then he wud ha comed in; but to gu to carry on a War without Men enow, they might as well think of running down an old Fox with a Harl of Dogs\*. As for the *Duch* and the Queen of *Hungry*, we might have known they would deceive us. And now we have agot a Parcel of *Hessians* and *Switcb*, and *Hannoverians* and *Rushions*, and who the Devil is to pay um? Old England pays for all.

But zay the Ministerial Rascals, we would ha a Piece.—Ay and zo woud we ha a Piece too; but than it must be a good Piece, and a lasting Piece. If France be a minded to make a Piece, we'l gi it her. Let her restuore all she has unjustly a taken upon the Kontinent, and let us keep *Cape Britton*, which we got fairly at Zee by the Vallur of *Englismen*, and then every *Englismen* will be vor a Piece; but after zuch an expensive War, in which we have bin a beaten from the Beginning, to think we will accept of a bad Piece after all, why what the Devil must they think of us, but that we be either mad or Fools. No, no, we will never part with *Cape Britton*—Tell um that. As for all the rest we have agot by the War, they may have it again with all my Heart; but rather than part with *Cap Britton*, I woud gi my Vote to carry on the War to the End of the World, provided it could be done, (as  
March, 1748.

to be sartain it may by those who know how to do it) without the Ruin of the Nation.

If the present Ministry don't know how to do this, why won't they go away, and let those cum in that do know. To be zure there be zuch men, thof we, who live altogether in the Country, don't know um; but Ould England's Journal, t'other Day, signified as how he did. I wish me-thinks he woud have named um, that we might a drank their Healths, that would ha been zome Satisfaction in these bad Times.

Prithee, Cousin Jan, how comes it about that zuch a Zet of Bl—ckheads, as the present Mins—y be, should ha outwitted many wiser Peple than themselves, and ha got all their Power. What the Devil, be they Conjurers: for they zay the K— don't like um, nor the P— don't like um, nor the Peple don't like um. How the Devil comes all this about?

What a Pox, shall zuch a Parcel of Fellows as these go on to carry on a bad War, and to make a bad Peace, and to level Tacses, and to take away the Liberty of the Prefs, and all the rest of the Liberties of the Nation, and to zend away all our Corn, and to bring over Forenners. I say they must be Conjurers.

But now I mention the Liberty of the Prefs, prithee, do tell us, how long it was a taken away, or if 'tis not yet adun, when 'tis to be, and what the Ministry have begun about it. And about other Liberties too I should be glad to know, why don't you always mention Particulars, and name every Liberty as often as 'tis a taken away. I fancy you despise us Peple in the Country too much to let us into any Secrets; for these 20 Years last past that they have bin a taking away our Liberties, none of you Writers have ever mention'd one single Particular; zu that when the Ministerial Rascals ask what the Devil we mean by our Liberties being endvaded, we look like Fools, and know not what to anser, but that it is zu put down upon the Peaper.

Prithee, do let us a little into the Secret of Matters; for it is very hard for a Man to be told every Day that his House is a-vire, and to believe it is a-vire, and yet neither to be able to see any Flame, nor to smell any. What must his Naybours think of such a Man, who complains for 20 Years together, and when he is asked in what Part of his House the Flame is, can only anser, I heard a Fellow in the Street cry Fire.

I would not have you to think, that either I or the rest of our Friends want this Information upon any other Account, than to be abel to anser the Rascals; for I promise you we believe every thing ourself as much as if we knowd it. So no more at present, from  
Your Cousin and Servant,  
S  
Humphry Gubbins;

# THE Monthly Chronologer.



His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland arriv'd at the Hague on Saturday, Feb. 27. He was 27 Hours going to Holland before he landed, and was in great Danger by the large Quantities of Ice which interrupted his Passage. (See p. 92.)

WEDNESDAY, March 2.

The *Magnanime*, the French Man of War mention'd in our last, (p. 92.) was this Day brought into Plymouth; concerning the Taking of which there was the following Account in the *Gazette*:

"On Jan. 31, in the Morning, Sir Edward Hawke being on a Cruise in the Soundings, with a Squadron of his Majesty's Ships, made Signals for the *Nottingham* of 60 Guns, Capt. Harland, and the *Portland* of 50, Capt. Stevens, to give Chace to a Sail seen in the North-West: The *Nottingham* came up with the Chace about Ten and began to engage, and the *Portland* did the like about an Hour after, both Sides firing only the Upper-Deck Guns, there being too great a Sea for any other: About 4 in the Afternoon the Ship they had engaged struck her Colours, and hoisted an English Jack. She proved to be the *Magnanime* French Ship of War, of 74 Guns, and 686 Men, commanded by the Marquis d'Abert, Chef d'Escadre, which sailed from Brest, Jan. 13, O. S. in Company with two other Men of War and a Frigate, which were to be join'd at Cadix, or the Cape de Verde Islands, with 3 others from Toulon, in order to proceed to the East-Indies. In Lat. 45, 24 N. about 120 Leagues from Cape Finisfore, the *Magnanime* lost her Topmasts in a hard Gale of Wind, in the Night of Jan. 27, and parted Company with the other Ships, and was returning to Brest to get other Masts, when she was taken as above mentioned. In the Action the *Magnanime* had 45 Men killed, and 105 wounded; the *Nottingham* had 16 killed and 18 wounded; and the *Portland* 4 wounded."

The same Day his Majesty's Ship the *Monmouth*, commanded by Capt. Henry Harrison, brought into Plymouth a French Privateer of 20 Carriage and 8 Swivel Guns, and 136 Men, called the *Count de Maurepas*, which she took on the 19th ult. after a Chace of 3 Days.

Admiralty-Office, March 3. Capt. Edgcombe, of his Majesty's Ship the *Salisbury*, has taken and carried into Plymouth, a French East India Ship of 700 Tons, called the *Jafon*, which he fell in with Jan. 30, in Lat. 47, 47 N. 106 Leagues to the Westward of Scilly. She mounted 30

Guns, and had 180 Men on board, and was bound from Port L'Orient to Pondicherry, laden chiefly with Stores and Ammunition, and 8 Cases of Silver.

The following Articles were also in the *Gazette*.

Admiralty-Office, March 6. On the 4th Inst. arriv'd at Portsmouth the *Union*, a French Register Ship, of 30 Guns and 115 Men, from the Havanna, bound to Cadix, which was taken the 27th ult. about 7 Leagues from the latter Port, by his Majesty's Ship the *Bristol*, commanded by the Hon. Capt. Montagu. She had 360,000 register'd Dollars on board, besides a Quantity of Cocoa, Cochineal, Spanish Snuff and Hides.

The same Day also arriv'd at Portsmouth a French Privateer call'd the *Grand Biche*, of 22 Guns and 160 Men, which was taken on the 27th ult. in Sight of Ushant, by Capt. Campbell, in his Majesty's Ship the *Bellona*, after a Chace of 4 or 5 Hours, and firing about 14 Guns at her.

Accounts are also receiv'd, in a Letter from Capt. Pocock, the Commanding Officer of his Majesty's Ships at Barbadoes and the Leeward Islands, dated Jan. 12, that his Majesty's Ships in those Parts had taken about 30 Sail of the Convoy that sail'd from France with the French Men of War which Sir Edward Hawke fell in with; (see *Mag.* of 1747, p. 482, &c.) and that about ten more of that Convoy had also been taken by the Privateers of the said Islands: That a French Privateer had been taken by his Majesty's Ship the *Ludlow Castle*, and that five French Privateers had also been taken by his Majesty's Ship the *Centaur*.

TUESDAY, 8.

Abstract of the Resolution of the Court of Session, of March 8, 1748, concerning the Values of the Heretable Jurisdictions in Scotland.

For 16 Heretable Sheriffships	59553	12	4
Four Sheriffships redeemable, stated at the Redemption Money, and for the Duke of Argyll's Office of heretable Justice General	25666	0	0
Two Sheriffships for Life, Perth and Air	4179	4	0
All the Regalities sustain'd	34390	0	0
Baillies of Regality	19116	0	0
Royal Stewartries, Part of Shires	6834	10	0
Royal Bailliarries	8551	0	0
Constabularies	3500	0	0
Clerkships	2442	10	0

Total 164232 16 0

An Order of Council was publish'd, directing that all the Rules and Regulations relating to the Distemper'd Cattle, should remain in full force for the Space of ten Days longer, to commence from the 14th Instant. The 2 preceding Orders were, the first for a Month, and the other for 14 Days.

FRIDAY, 11.

His Majesty received the Compliments of the Nobility and Gentry on account of the safe Delivery of her Royal Highness the Princess of Orange of a Prince; when their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales likewise paid their Compliments on the same Occasion. His Majesty ordered 100 Guineas to the Messenger who brought the News.

Thomas Bibbie was capitally convicted at Hertford Assizes, for robbing the Chester Mail some Time since near St. Alban's, in Company with King Parkinson who died in Newgate, and William Bibbie who was killed by falling from a House, when the above Thomas was retaken. (See Mag. of last Year, p. 434.)

A Perpetuity pass'd the Great Seal about this Time, granted to the Masters and Fellows of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, and their Successors, to hold in Mortmain for ever any Lands, Tenements, &c. not exceeding the Yearly Value of 400 l. more than what they are now possess'd of. (See an Account of the College, p. 127.)

Sir John Douglass was bail'd out of the Tower, his Sureties being bound in 2000 l. each, and himself in 4000 l.

MONDAY, 14.

There was a great Struggle at the Northumberland Election in the Room of John Ferwick, Esq; deceased, which we shall not meddle with; only observe, that Lord Ossulston was return'd by the Sheriff, and took his Seat in the House; and that Laurence Allgood, Esq; the other Candidate, on this Day presented a Petition to the Hon. House, complaining of an undue Election and Return.

WEDNESDAY, 16.

The Convocation met at the Chapter-House in St. Paul's Church-Yard, and went in Procession to the Cathedral, where a Latin Sermon was preach'd by the Rev. Dr. Chapman, Archdeacon of Sudbury, from 1 Thess. v. 21. After which, the Lower House chose Dr. Lynch, Dean of Canterbury, their Prolocutor.

THURSDAY, 17.

Was held a General Court of the Bank of England, when a Dividend of 2 1 half per Cent. for Interest and Profits for the Half-Year ending at Lady-Day next, was agreed to. The Warrants to be payable the 28th of April next.

FRIDAY, 18.

William Whurrier, for Murder; William Stevens and Francis Hill, for Housebreaking; John Parkes, for Forgery; and Sam. Chibvers and Robert Scott, for Smuggling, were this Day executed at Tyburn: Whurrier was afterwards hung in Chains on Finchley-Common, near the Place where he committed the Murder: Thomas Lane was reprieved. (See p. 41, 92.)

WEDNESDAY, 23.

Thomas Bibbie, for robbing the Chester Mail near the Gravel-Pits, not far from St. Alban's, was executed on a Gibbet near that Place, and afterwards hung in Chains on the same Gibbet.

FRIDAY, 25.

His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the Royal Assent to the Land-Tax Bill, of 4s. in the Pound; the Mutiny and Desertion Bill; a Bill to prohibit Assurance on Ships belonging to France, and on Merchandizes or Effects laden thereon, during the present War; a Bill to indemnify Persons who have omitted to qualify themselves for Offices according to Law, and for allowing farther Time for that Purpose; and to several Road and private Bills.

About One this Morning, a Fire broke out at Mr. Eldridge's a Perriwig-Maker in Exchange-Alley, Cornhill, which prov'd one of the most terrible, before it was extinguished, that has happen'd since the Fire of London in 1666. The Flames in a few Minutes spread themselves 3 different Ways, and before Noon consumed, according to the best Computation that could be made, very near 100 Houses, about 20 of which fronted Cornhill, and the rest were in Birch Lane, Exchange-Alley, George-Yard, and all the Avenues thereabouts, notwithstanding all possible Means were used to stop them, there being upwards of 50 Engines, which were well-manned by the Populace, and in general pretty well supplied with Water; but the Wind being S. S. W. all the Bankers Houses in Lombard-Street, and their Effects, were preserved. No publick Office has been burnt, except the London Assurance, who had Time to save all their Effects, and have suffered only in the Loss of their House. By the great Care of the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, and several other Magistrates, who were present, by the Diligence and Dexterity of the Firemen and Officers, and by the Assistance of the Guards from St. James's and the Tower, the greatest Part of the Goods and valuable Effects of the Sufferers were saved.

Garraway's, the Jerusalem and Jonathan's Coffee-Houses, the Swan Tavern, Mr. Young's a Woollen-Draper, with the rest

of the Houses in *Change-Alley*, were destroyed, except *Baker's* and *Sam's* Coffee-Houses, which were greatly damaged. The Flames extended themselves into *Cornhill*, and burnt down the Houses of *Mr. Aspley*, *Mr. Meadows*, *Mr. Strahan*, *Mr. Walthoe*, and *Mr. Froberton*, Booksellers; *Mr. Dep. Cleve*, a Pewterer; *Mr. Warner*, a Stationer; *Tom's* and the *Rainbow* Coffee-Houses, the *Fleece* and *Three-Tuns* Taverns, a Milliner's next the *Three-Tuns*, and a Cabinet-Maker's the Corner of *Birchin-Lane*; *Mr. Legg's*, a Woollen-Draper, the other Corner; a Shoe-Maker's, with another Woollen-Draper's adjoining; the *London Assurance* Office, the *Widow Harrison's*, *Mr. Vaughan's* a Haberdasher, *Mrs. Sarrazin's*, the Corner of *Michael's-Alley*; in the said Alley, *Mr. Knight's* Shoe-Ware House, the *Cock and Lion*, a Publick-House, the House of *Mr. Guyther* a Peruke-Maker, *Mr. Oldis* a Sadler; the *Jamaica* Coffee-House was but little damaged, as was likewise *St. Michael's* Church: The Houses in *Castle-Court* and *White-Lion-Court*, *Birchin-Lane*, were all consumed; the back Part of the *George and V. l. ure* Tavern, *Elford's* Coffee-House, and the House of *Mr. Willmore*, a Hosier, in *George-Yard*, were consumed, and great Damages done to other Houses in the said Yard; the *Pennsylvania*, *Carolina* and *Georgia* Coffee-House, the *Marine* Coffee-House, the *Sword-Blade*, and *Cole's* Coffee-Houses, the House of *Mr. Shaw* a Shoe-Maker, *Mr. Wilson* a Stationer, and all the others in *Birchin-Lane*, excepting 8 towards *Lombard-Street*, were likewise consumed.

*Mr. Eldridge*, his Wife and two Daughters, and a Journeyman perished in the Flames; the 2 Apprentices and the Servant-Maid only escaping. *Mr. Cooke*, a Merchant, that lodg'd in the House, jump'd out of a 2 Pair of Stairs Window, broke his Back, and died soon after.

Several Persons were detected in feloniously carrying off Goods in the general Confusion, and committed to the Compter. The Goods of the Sufferers were most of them secured in the *Royal-Exchange*.

A Soldier on Guard at the Fire stabb'd a Man who refus'd to assist in carrying Water to the Engines, in so dangerous a Manner that his Life was despair'd of: The Soldier was committed to the Compter.

It was observ'd, that the Fire communicated itself chiefly by the Tops of the Houses, over the Party Walls; which, it is presum'd, will hint the Necessity of building those Walls higher for the future, so as to leave no Communication betwixt the Rafter of different Houses.

The Consternation of the Inhabitants in this dreadful Calamity was inexpressible, and the Loss must have been exceeding

great, notwithstanding the Effects that were saved; for it happen'd on one of the richest Spots of Ground in the City, and the very Center of Business. There was great Danger of its spreading farther, the Wind being high, of which People were under terrible Apprehensions, but by the good Providence of God it was prevented; and tho', after the first Stop that was put to the raging Flames, the Fire broke out afresh more than once, such constant Care was taken, that it never again resum'd its destructive Power.

His Majesty's most gracious Answer to the dutiful and loyal Address of the Archbishop, Bishops and Clergy of the Province of *Canterbury*, in Convocation assembled, was as follows:

*My Lords, and the rest of the Clergy,*

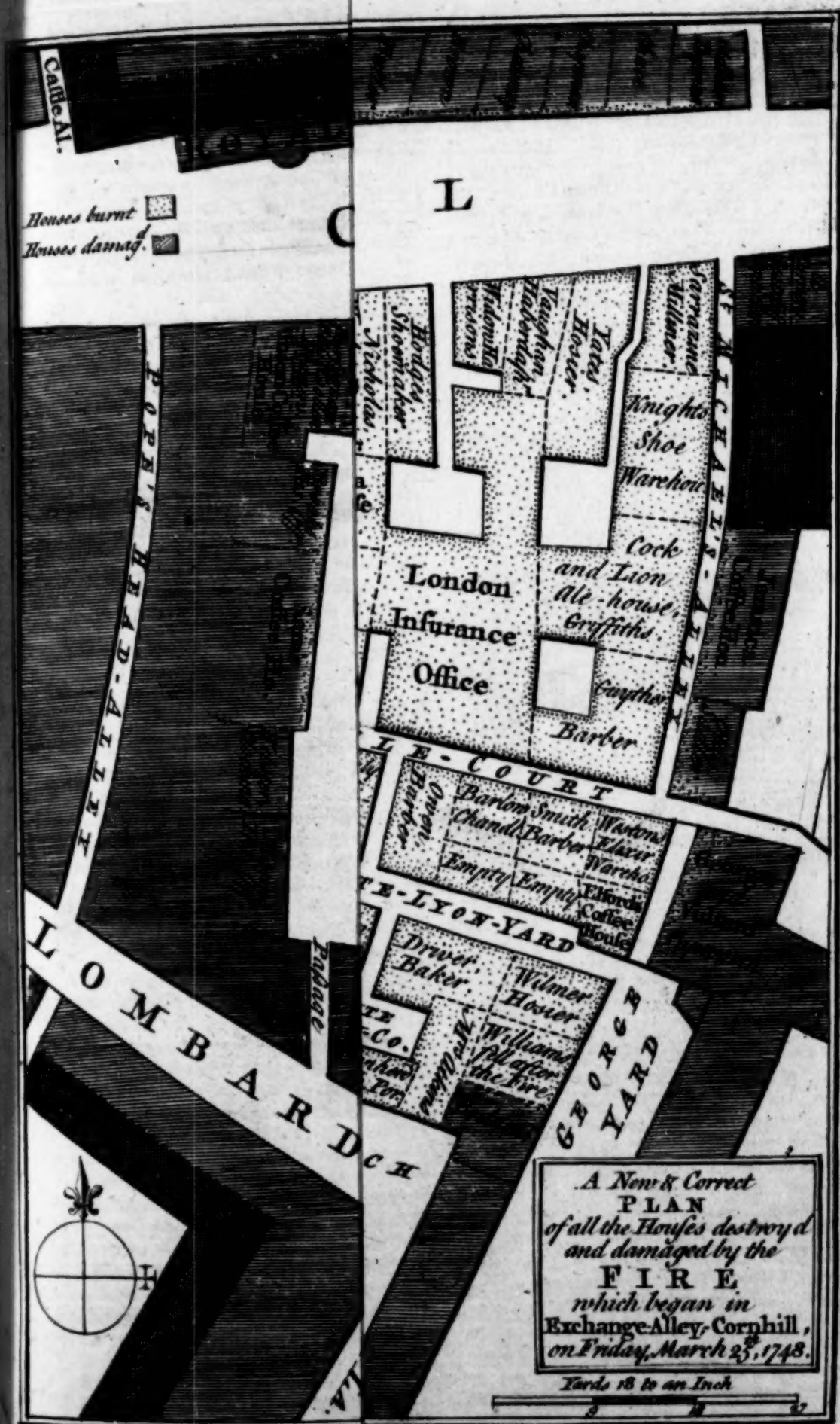
THESE affectionate Assurances of your Duty and Fidelity to me, and of your Zeal for my Government, give me great Satisfaction. I have nothing more at Heart, than the Preservation of the Protestant Interest, both at Home and Abroad; and it shall continue to be my particular Care to protect and support the Church of *England*, as by Law established, and the Religious and Civil Rights of all my People.

#### MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

THOMAS *Matthews*, Esq; Son of Sir *Toby Matthews*, to *Mrs. Sarah Tancer*, at *York*.—*Rt. Hon. Lord Visc. Hillsborough*, in *Ireland*, to the *Rt. Hon. Lady Margaret Fitzgerald*, Sister to the *Earl of Kildare*.—*Gilbert Caldecott*, of *Bickering*, in *Lincolnshire*, Esq; to *Miss Duncombe*, of *Yorkshire*.—*Rt. Hon. the Earl of Marchmont*, to *Miss Creighton*, of *Hatten-Garden*.—*Rt. Hon. the Lord Anson*, to *Miss Torke*, Daughter of the *Rt. Hon. the Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain*.—*Hon. George Carpenter*, only Son to the *Lord Carpenter*, to *Miss Clifton*, Niece to the *Earl of Grantham*.—*Lord Visc. Trentham*, to the *Lady Louisa Egerton*, Sister to the late *Duke of Bridgewater*.—*Marquis of Hartington*, to the *Lady Charlotte Boyle*.—*Countess of Effingham*, deliver'd of a Son.—The *Lady of Daniel Boone*, Esq; Memb. for *Stockbridge* in *Hampshire*, of a Son.—The *Lady of John Frederick*, Esq; of a Son.—The *Lady of John Taylor*, Esq; of *East-Sheen*, *Surrey*, of a Daughter.—The *Lady of Jeremiah Cray*, Esq; of a Daughter.—The *Lady of Charles Sheffield*, Esq; of a Daughter, at *Buckingham House*.—The *Lady of Sir James Sanderson*, Bart. of a Son and Heir.—*Duchess of Beaufort*, of a Daughter.

#### DEATHS.

SIR *John Ogilby*, of *Inverwharthy*, Bart. at his Seat at *Kinordy* in *Angus*.—*Thomas Swayne*, Esq; who was lately chosen



A larger Plan of this dreadful Fire at the White Hart in Water-Street Row

March

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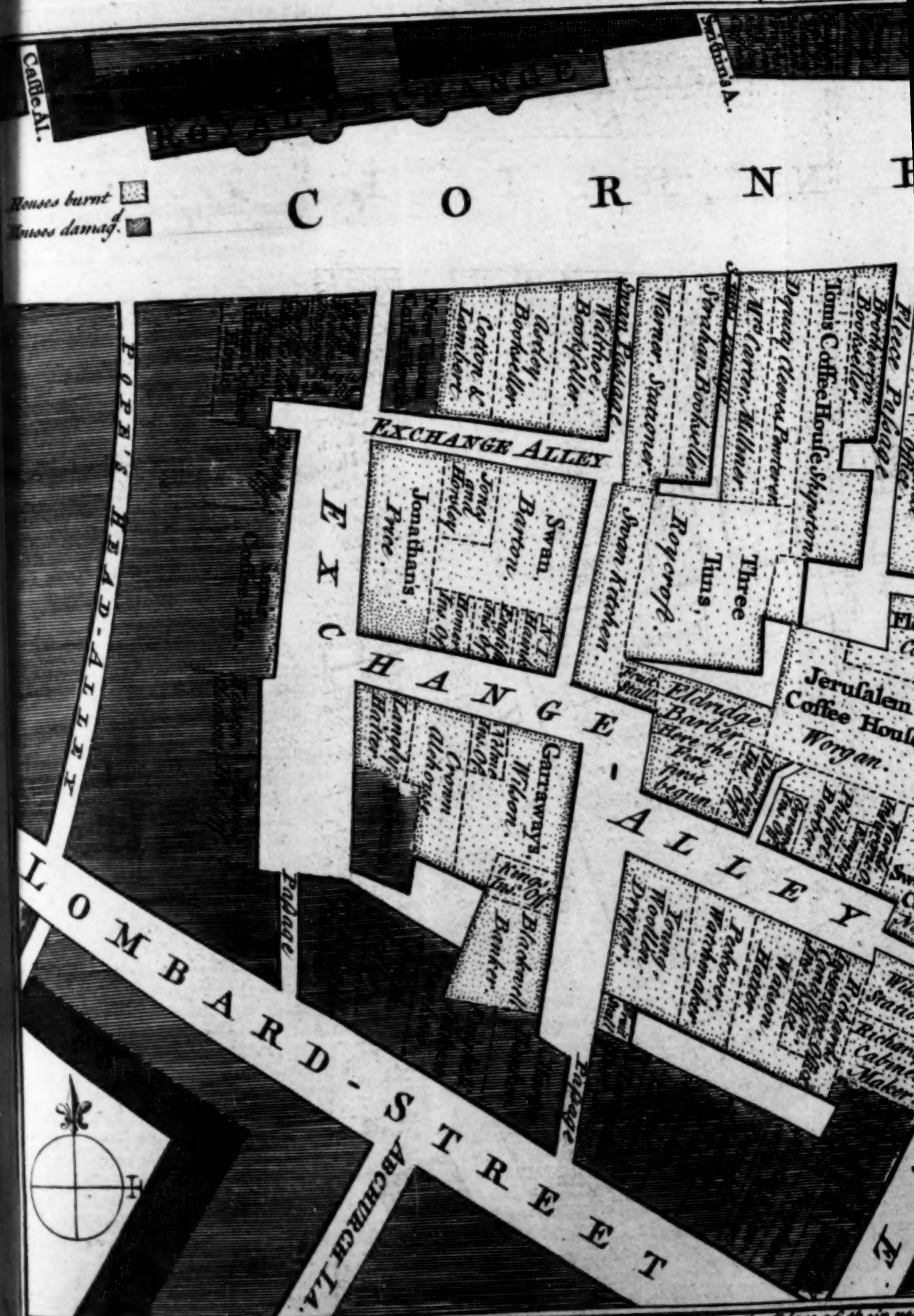
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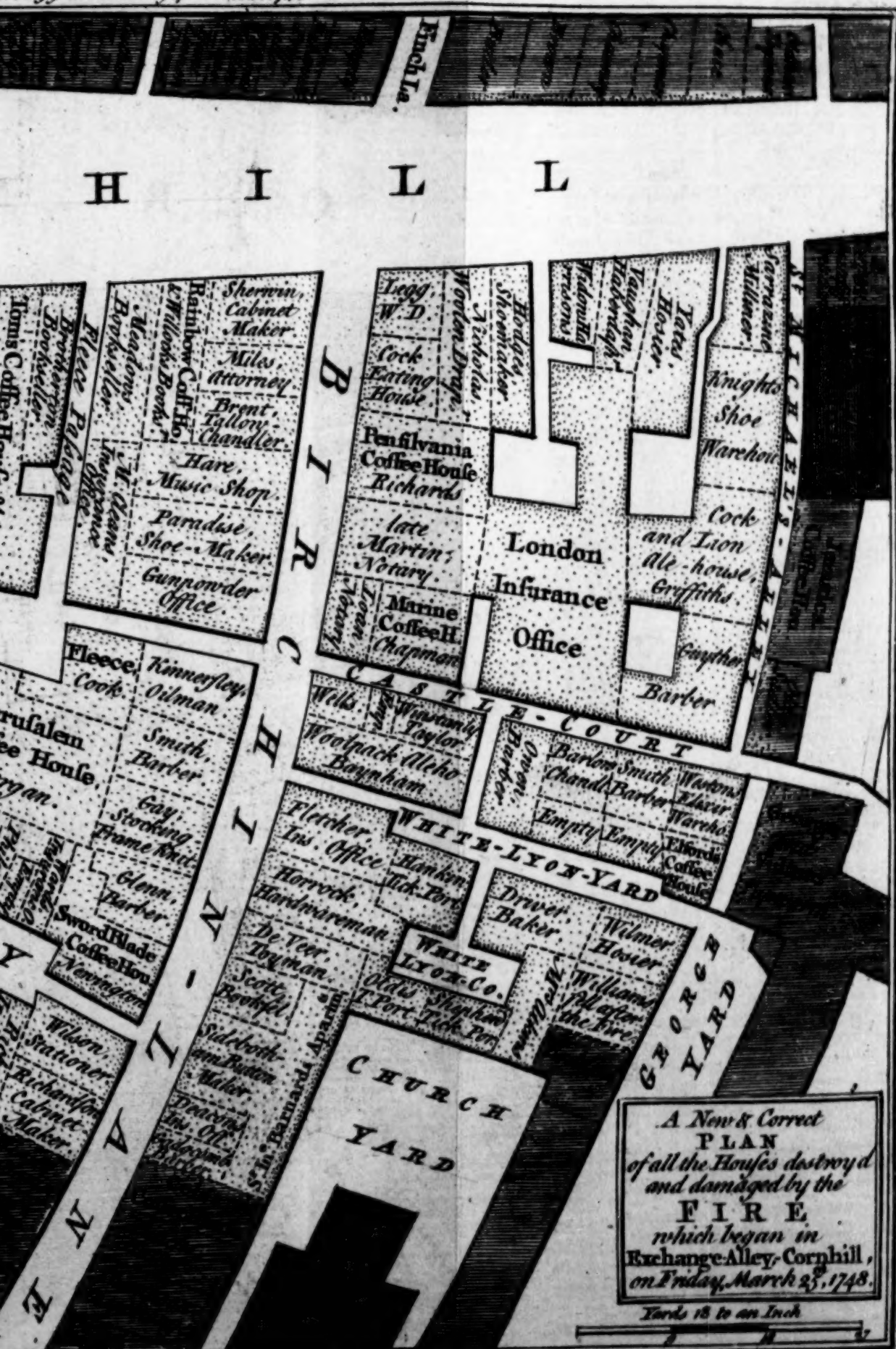
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To face p: 139 Lond



A larger Plan of this dreadful Fire with the Names of 1. Sufferers engraved on the place of their residence



A New & Correct  
PLAN  
of all the Houses destroyed  
and damaged by the  
**FIRE**  
which began in  
Exchange-Alley, Cornhill,  
on Friday, March 23, 1748.



one of the Directors of the S.S. Comp. (See p. 90.)—Admiral Hagar, one of the Admirals of his Majesty's Fleet.—Thomas Pitt, Esq. younger Brother to George Pitt, Esq; Memb. for Dorsetshire.—William Donaldson, Esq; of Kenardie in Scotland, and one of the Commissioners of the Alienation-Office.—Kelland Court way, Esq; Memb. for Huntingdon.—Christopher Gore Mitchell, Esq; Brother to Commodore Matthew Mitchell.—Mr. Paulet, Surgeon-General to the Army.—Lady Newport, Lady of the Rt. Hon. the Lord Newport, Lord Chancellor of Ireland.—Sir Richard Levinge, Bart. in Ireland.—Rev. Mr. Wallis, Minister of St. Mildred in the Poultry.—Rev. Mr. Samuel Baker, a Dissenting Minister in Southwark.—Rt. Hon. William Herbert, Marquess and Earl of Powis, Viscount Montgomery, Baron Powis and Baronet; who dying without Issue, the Titles are extinct.—Henry Dixon, of Kildare, Esq; who was a Quarter-Master of the Inniskilleners at the Battle of the Boyne, and serv'd in all the late Wars in Ireland with great Reputation.—Mrs. Katherine Kerr, in the 95th Year of her Age, Relict of Capt. Kerr, formerly Captain of a Man of War, and for some Years Commander in Chief of a Squadron at Jamaica, in Q. Anne's War.—Thomas Cartwright, Esq; aged 77, Representative for Northamptonshire in several successive Parliaments, and the oldest Memb. of the House of Commons.—The Lady of the Rt. Rev. Dr. Secker, Bishop of Oxford.—Hon. George Wade, Esq; Field-Marshal of his Majesty's Forces, Lieut. General of the Ordnance, and Privy Counsellor. He entered early into the Service of his Country, his first Commission bearing Date, Dec. 26, 1690, from whence under 4 successive Reigns, he rose to the highest Honours of his Profession. He died in the 75th Year of his Age, and was interr'd in Westminster-Abbey.—Mr. Thomas Wood, at Nantwich in Cheshire, formerly an eminent Printer in Little-Britain, and Treasurer to Covent-Garden Theatre: He died suddenly.—Dr. Wintregham, an eminent Physician at York.—Charles King, Bachelor of Musick, one of the Vicars Choral, and Almoner of the Cathedral of St. Paul's.—Rev. Mr. Lucas Bennet, aged 89, at his Lodgings in Long-Acre, formerly possessed of a considerable Living in Yorkshir.—Miss Southwell, only Daughter of Edward Southwell, Esq; Memb. for Bristol.—Rev. Samuel Patrick, L. L. D. Under Master of the Charter-House School, Editor of Hedericus's Lexicon, Ainsworth's Dictionary, Plautus, &c. &c. &c. in the 65th Year of his Age.—Lady Anna Josephina Wynne, Lady of Sir Wathyn Williams Wynn, Bart.—Mr. H. Pemberton, Bookseller in Fleet-Street.—James Logan, in the Broad-Way, Westminster, aged 108.

## Ecclesiastical PREFERMENTS.

MR. William Dawson, presented to the Rectory of Welbury in Yorkshire.—Mr. James Parwsey, to the Rectory of Melles in Suffolk.—Mr. Haygarth, Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford, to the Rectory of Enbam and Perpetual Curacy of Upton-Grey, both in Hampshire.—Dr. Crane, Rector of Sutton and Potton in Bedfordshire, and of Hardingstone in Northamptonshire, made a Prebendary of Westminster-Abbey.—Dr. Wilson, Rector of Fulham, also made one of the Prebendaries of Westminster-Abbey.—Mr. John Wainwright, presented to the Vicarage of Wilton in Northamptonshire.—Mr. Christopher Selby, to the Vicarage of Rougham in Norfolk.—Mr. Floyer, to the Rectory of Esber in Surrey.—Mr. Benjamin Newcombe, to the Living of St. Mildred in the Poultry, London.—Dr. Samuel Lisle, Bishop of St. Asaph, translated to the Bishoprick of Norwich, in the Room of Bishop Gooch. (See p. 93.)—Dr. Thomas Cheney, made Dean of Winchester.—Mr. Free, Head Master of St. Saviour's School in Southwark, chosen Lecturer of St. Mary Newington, Surrey.

## PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

JAMES Cockrane, Esq; made Judge Advocate and Clerk of the Courts Martial in Scotland.—Richard Wolters, Esq; made Commissary General of Stores, Provisions and Forage to all his Majesty's Forces abroad.—Nichols, Esq; made Paymaster of the Forces in Flanders.—John Waite, Esq; made Lieut. Gov. of Pendennis Castle.—John Parflow, Esq; made Captain of a Company in the First Reg. of Foot Guards, commanded by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland: Edward Sandford, John Boscawen, George Townshend, and Wm. Browne, Esqs. Captains; Edward Wynne, Capt. Lieut. John Allen Martin, Rowland Alston, and W. Style, Lieutenants; Rob. Brudenell. — Townshend, and — Onslow, Ensigns in the said Reg.—John Barrington, Esq; made Captain of a Company in the Second Reg. of Foot-Guards, commanded by the Earl of Albemarle; and John Thomas, Capt. Lieut. of the said Reg.—James Stuart, Esq; made Lieut. Col. of the Third Reg. of Foot-Guards, commanded by the Earl of Dunmore; John Scott, First Major; John Waldegrave, Second Major; Court Knewit, and John Prideaux, Captains;—James Haliburton, Capt. Lieut. and Martin Sandys, Lieut. in the said Reg.—Evelin Chadwick, made Lieut. Col. to the Reg. of Dragoons commanded by his Royal Highness the Duke; James Orway, Major to the said Regiment.

[The rest of the Promotions and the Bankrupts in our next.]

In the Verses to R. Tracy, Esq; p. 39, ver. 18. for of r. for. PAGES

# PRICES of STOCKS in MARCH, BILL of MORTALITY, &c.

	BANK STOCK.	INDIA STOCK.	South Sea STOCK.	South Sea Annu.	South Sea Ann. new	4 per Cent.	4 per Cent.	3 per Cent.	India Bonds	B. Cir.	Deal.	Weather
1	118 1/4	160 1/2	93	92 1/2	91	89 1/2	89 1/2	80	prem.	1.	N.N.W.	London.
2	117 1/2	158 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	90	89 1/2	89 1/2	79	15 a par	2	N.N.W.	frost
3			92	92	90	88 1/2	89	79	15 a 25d	3	S.W.	rain
4			92	92	90	88 1/2	88 1/2	79	15 a 3 dif.	3	S.W.	rain
5			92	92	90	88 1/2	88 1/2	79	38 a 7 dif.	3	S.W.	rain
6			92	92	90	88 1/2	88 1/2	79	5s dif.	3	S.W.	rain
7			92	92	90	88 1/2	88 1/2	78	48 a 5 dif.	3	S.W.	rain
8			92	92	90	88 1/2	88 1/2	78	48 a 6 dif.	3	S.W.	rain
9			92	92	90	88 1/2	88 1/2	78	6s dif.	3	S.W.	rain
10			92	92	90	88 1/2	88 1/2	78	6s a 8 dif.	3	S.W.	rain
11			92	92	90	88 1/2	88 1/2	78	6s a 11 dif.	3	S.W.	rain
12			92	92	90	88 1/2	88 1/2	78	9s a 10 dif.	3	S.W.	rain
13			92	92	90	88 1/2	88 1/2	78	10s a 14 dif.	3	S.W.	rain
14			92	92	90	88 1/2	88 1/2	78	11s a 13 dif.	3	S.W.	rain
15			92	92	90	88 1/2	88 1/2	78	13s a 15 dif.	3	S.W.	rain
16			92	92	90	88 1/2	88 1/2	78	14s a 15 dif.	3	S.W.	rain
17			92	92	90	88 1/2	88 1/2	78	14s a 15 dif.	3	S.W.	rain
18			92	92	90	88 1/2	88 1/2	78	14s a 15 dif.	3	S.W.	rain
19			92	92	90	88 1/2	88 1/2	78	14s a 15 dif.	3	S.W.	rain
20			92	92	90	88 1/2	88 1/2	78	14s a 15 dif.	3	S.W.	rain
21			92	92	90	88 1/2	88 1/2	78	14s a 15 dif.	3	S.W.	rain
22			92	92	90	88 1/2	88 1/2	78	14s a 15 dif.	3	S.W.	rain
23			92	92	90	88 1/2	88 1/2	78	14s a 15 dif.	3	S.W.	rain
24			92	92	90	88 1/2	88 1/2	78	14s a 15 dif.	3	S.W.	rain
25			92	92	90	88 1/2	88 1/2	78	14s a 15 dif.	3	S.W.	rain
26			92	92	90	88 1/2	88 1/2	78	14s a 15 dif.	3	S.W.	rain
27			92	92	90	88 1/2	88 1/2	78	14s a 15 dif.	3	S.W.	rain
28			92	92	90	88 1/2	88 1/2	78	14s a 15 dif.	3	S.W.	rain
29			92	92	90	88 1/2	88 1/2	78	14s a 15 dif.	3	S.W.	rain
30			92	92	90	88 1/2	88 1/2	78	14s a 15 dif.	3	S.W.	rain

LOTTERY TICKETS, 1748, *pl.* 16*r.* 6*d.*

B. L. of Mortality from	Feb. 23. to March 22.
Males	589
Females	555
Buried	1144
Buried	1167
Died under 2 Years old	690
Between	2 and 5
5 and 10	152
10 and 20	62
20 and 30	53
30 and 40	192
40 and 50	249
50 and 60	276
60 and 70	208
70 and 80	164
80 and 90	124
90 and 100	74
100 and 110	10

Whittem Peck Loaf *11. 9*d.**  
Wheat 2 *5*s.** 10 27*r.* *per* Quat.

THE Magistracy of *Groningen* having seemed a little unwilling and having spent much Time before they could agree to the new Settlement of the Government in the United Provinces, their Delays so exasperated the Populace, that on the 15th Instant, N. S. a great Riot happened in that City, when the Burgomaster *Geerfma's* House was plundered, his Furniture, Plate, and ready Money thrown out at Window, his Coach broke to Pieces, and all his Writings destroyed. The Prince Stadtholder received the News of this Outrage with great Resentment, and in consequence thereof sent suitable Orders to *Groningen*.

The same Day the Council of State presented a Petition to the States General for the Sum of 1,700,000 *Florins*, for their Share of what is to be paid for the Subsistence of the *Russian* Troops; and on the 26th Inst. N. S. a new Placart was published, for prohibiting the Importation of *French* Manufactures; which with those of the 16th of *December* \*, contains almost a total Prohibition of all Commodities of the Growth or Manufacture of *France*, or any of the *French* Colonies; so that the *Dutch* who have not declared War against *France*, seem to be more in earnest than we who have.

The 7th Inst. N. S. her Royal and Serene Highness the Princess of *Orange*, Consort of the Prince Stadtholder, was delivered of a Prince, and both in a fair Way of doing well, which occasioned most extraordinary Rejoicings, Illuminations, and Fireworks throughout the Seven United Provinces; and these Rejoicings were increased by the Arrival of his Royal Highness the Duke of *Cumberland* on the 9th at the *Hague* from *London*, in order to take upon him the Command of the Allied Army in *Brabant*.

As to the War there, the only important Action that has happened since our last, was that of attacking the *French* Convoy for *Bergen-op-Zoom*, which we have already given a full Account of; but the Troops on both Sides are in full March for the Places of their respective Rendezvous, and on the 20 Inst. N. S. Marshal Count *Saxe* arrived at *Brussels*, and appointed a general Review of his Army on the 29th, after which it is thought he will begin the Operations of the Campaign, unless prevented by the Congress at *Aix-la-Chapelle*, where the Earl of *Sandwich*, the *British* Plenipotentiary, and the Count de la *Chavanni*, the *Sardinian*, arrived on the 17th Inst. N. S. the Count de *Caunitz*, the Imperial Plenipotentiary, arrived on the 18th, the Count de *Beninck*, and M. *Haffelair*, two

of the *Dutch* Plenipotentiaries, arrived the next Day; and the Count de *St. Severin*, with the other *French* Plenipotentiary, arrived on the 26th; but as the *Spanish* Minister is not arrived, the Conferences have not as yet been opened.

In the mean Time, the *Russian* Troops are advancing through *Poland*, with all possible Expedition, considering the Season, their Van having arrived at *Grodno*, the Capital of *Lithuania*, on the 2d Inst. N. S. soon after which they were rejoined by their General, Prince *Repnin*, being entirely recovered of his late Illness, and it was expected that they would be at *Warsaw* by the 25th.

From *Paris* we hear, that his Most Christian Majesty has determined to make the Campaign in Person, and in order to raise the necessary Sums for his vast Expence, he has resolved to demand 12 Millions of *Livres* of the Clergy at their approaching Assembly in the City of *Paris*; and further he has laid a Tax on Hair Powder and Wax, and likewise he has revived the Taxes on Tallow, Paper, and Cards, with an Augmentation on stamp'd Paper and Parchment, against some of which the Parliament of *Paris* have resolved to remonstrate; but such Remonstrances can have very little Effect upon a Court provided with a sufficient Standing Army.

M. de la *Bourdenay*, lately returned from the *Indies*, who went from hence upon his Parole to *Paris*, was arrested there, and carried to the *Bastille* in the Night between the 6th and 7th Inst. N. S. where he is to be detained till an Inquiry be made into his Conduct in the Expeditions he was charged with, particularly as to what relates to the taking of *Madras* and *Fort St. George*, and a great Number of Commissioners have been appointed by his Majesty for making this Inquiry; so that in *France*, it seems, even Success it self does not secure their Admirals against an Inquiry, when Objections are made to their Conduct.

The Dauphiness has lately miscarried, to the great Grief of the whole Nation as well as the Court of *France*; for as the Dauphin has yet no Son, his Death would throw them into great Confusion.

Our Letters from *Italy* have several Times mention'd an Insurrection in *Sardinia*, but have not as yet given any Accounts of it that can be depended on. And,

Our last Letters from *Sweden* mention the King's having been seized with something like an Apoplectick Fit, so that his Life seems to be in some Danger.

CON-

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